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18 July 1975 20p

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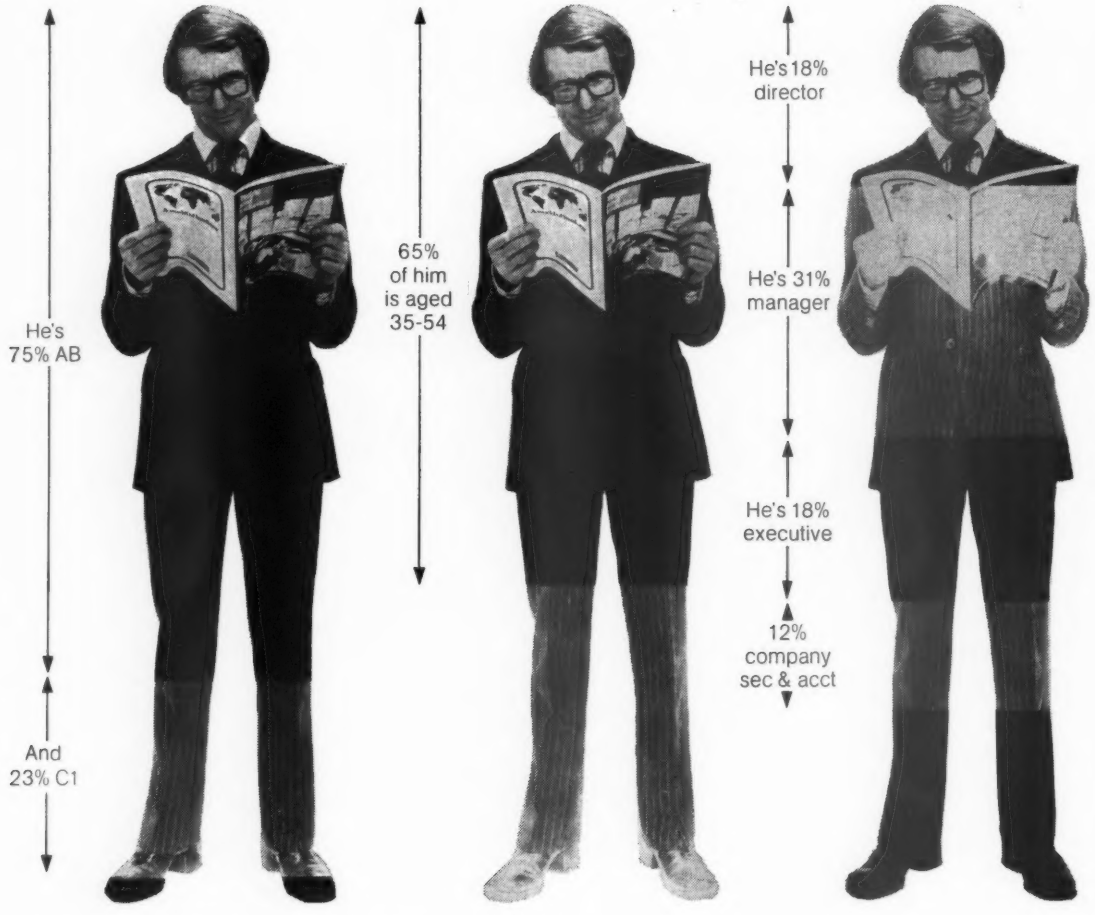

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18 July 1975

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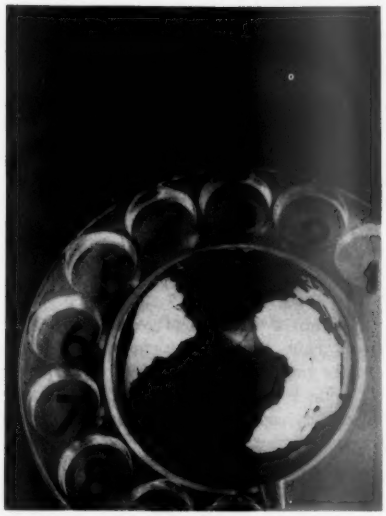

Perhaps it is surprising to learn that 67 per cent of the world's telephones can now be dialled direct. With ISD (the international equivalent of STD) you can now dial Kansas City or Wagga Wagga. A feature on page 140 describes how the Post Office copes with increasing demand for overseas communications not only for telephones but also for services such as telex, teleprinters and data transmission.

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Home News

National Enterprise Board necessary for industrial restructuring says Gerald Kaufman

Britain's record of industrial investment since the end of the war has been deeply disappointing; our industry, as a result, is badly equipped and, said Gerald Kaufman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, on 11 July, will find it difficult to compete successfully in international markets.

Mr. Kaufman, in a speech at the Oxford Business School, explained the Government's principal policy objectives in setting up the National Enterprise Board and said:

'I do not suggest that the NEB, acting alone, can put right three decades of neglect. But I am positive it has a vital role to play in channelling investment where it is most needed.'

He emphasised the work of the NEB in restructuring industry.

'Too many of our industries remain inefficient and are based on out-dated structures which are quite unsuited to enable them to meet the international challenges which we face. The organising committee for the NEB is already starting work on identifying specific industries which should benefit from restructuring.

'We are in real danger of ceasing, within ten years or so, to have means of sustaining our international standard of life at anywhere near the level to which we have been so long accustomed.

'It is not a question of getting richer at a slower rate than our neighbours, but of actually getting poorer in absolute terms.

'I believe the National Enterprise Board is desperately needed as the catalyst of industrial regeneration.'

Proposed regulations to limit lead and cadmium in tableware

New regulations to limit the level of lead and cadmium in enamel food containers were announced on 14 July by Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. Answering a question in the House of Commons from Mr. J. Rooker (Perry Barr) Mr. Williams said:

'Draft regulations which prescribe limits for extractable lead and cadmium in the food-contacting surfaces of vitreous enamel tableware and kitchenware have today been circulated to interested bodies for comment. The regulations, which are based on the British Standard for enamel-ware (BS 5180: 1974), will be made under the Consumer Protection Act 1961 as soon as possible after the completion of these consultations.'

The proposed regulations would ensure that any article of vitreous enamel-ware intended for the storage, preparation, cooking, serving or consumption of food and offered for sale in this country did not contain lead and cadmium in soluble form in such amounts as to contaminate food to a harmful degree.

When the regulations are made and in force, it will be an offence under the Consumer Protection Act 1961 to sell or offer for sale in Great Britain an article that does not comply with the prescribed requirements. The regulations will be enforced by local weights and measures authorities.

The requirements in British Standard 5180 involve extraction tests in which an acetic acid solution is used. The prescribed limits for lead and cadmium relate to the amounts extracted when enamel-ware is subjected to these tests.

The proposed limits are as follows:

	Maximum release	
	Lead	Cadmium
	milligrammes per litre	
Tableware		
Hollow-ware	2.0	0.2
Flatware	7.0	0.7
Cooking-ware	7.0	0.7
Kitchen utensils	50mg/m²*	5mg/m²*

* Of the surface area immersed in the solution.

The lead and cadmium extraction tests are to be carried out with a 4 per cent acetic acid solution in contact with the appropriate surface. For tableware and kitchen utensils, other than cooking-ware, this will be at room temperature and the period of contact will be 24 hours. Cooking-ware will be subjected to a two-hour contact at boiling temperature, followed immediately by a further 22 hours as a cooling period. Light is to be totally excluded from the surface under test.

Regulations based on BS 4860, prescribing limits for extractable lead and cadmium in glazed ceramic ware are to be made shortly.

Appointment of Inspectors to Ashbourne Investments

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed Robin Ernest Auld, QC, of Lamb Buildings, Temple, London EC4 and Hobart Harold De Courcy Moore, Chartered Accountant, of Bucklersbury House, Bucklersbury, London EC4, to act as Inspectors to investigate the affairs of Ashbourne Investments Ltd. and to investigate the ownership of the company, under the provisions of Sections 164 and 172 of the Companies Act 1948.

The Department has received applications for investigation from members of a consortium comprising Crest International Securities and others and their nominees, holding some 34 per cent of the share capital and, having considered those applications, has decided to appoint Inspectors to establish the facts.

The company has undertaken to give every co-operation so that there is an early conclusion to the inquiry.

While the Inspectors are not limited in the area of their inquiries, the primary object is to establish the facts behind the dispute which stems from the attempted take-over in December 1973.

The appointment of the Inspectors by the Department in no way affects the conduct of the day-to-day business of the company and its trading subsidiaries.

The appointment follows the receipt of an application from shareholders under the provisions of Section 164(1)(a) and Section 172 (3) of the Companies Act 1948.

In December 1973, a consortium, comprising Crest International Securities Ltd. and others, acquired a shareholding of some 43 per cent of the issued share capital and were required by the City Panel on Takeovers and Mergers to make a full bid. Circulars have been issued by both Crest and Ashbourne and certain matters are in dispute.

Proposed merger between NFU Development Trust and FMC

The acquisition by the NFU Development Trust Ltd. of the shares which it does not already own in FMC Ltd. is to be allowed to proceed.

In a written Parliamentary reply on 15 July to Robin Corbett (Hemel Hempstead), who asked whether the report had been received, Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said:

'Yes. My Rt. Hon. Friend received the report on 11 June, and it is being published today. The Commission found that there was in existence a merger situation qualifying for investigation; and they have concluded that it may not be expected to operate against the public interest.'

Copies of the report (HoC 441) are available, price 95p, from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB, and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1.

The proposed acquisition of FMC Ltd. by the NFU Development Trust Ltd. was referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on 12 November 1974 under the 'size of assets' criterion of the Fair Trading Act 1973. The Commission's period for reporting was extended, on 1 May, from 12 May to 30 June because there were special reasons why the report could not be made within the original time limit.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
23 June 1975		
1,027,801	The Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association (formerly known as The British Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association)	Improvements in and relating to the treatment of leather
1,058,817	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.	Improvements in roller bearings, especially for aircraft propeller blades
1,218,626	Technequip Ltd. (formerly known as The Technequip Co. Ltd.)	Large free ball check valve
1,218,627	Technequip Ltd. (formerly known as The Technequip Co. Ltd.)	Multiple inlet ball check valve
1,230,822	Technequip Ltd. (formerly known as The Technequip Co. Ltd.)	Improvements in ball check valves
1,283,874	Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Method of preparing alkylbenzenes
1,328,901	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Expandible honing heads
1,334,748	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in and relating to electrolytic honing tools
1,359,822	Henderson, Hogg and Co. Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to the production of latex compositions
1,369,356	International Manufacturing Co. Inc.	Automotive wheel and drum assembly
27 June 1975		
1,048,863	Rohm and Haas Co.	Plasticisers and plasticised compositions
1,051,842	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to fuel injectors for internal combustion engines and internal combustion engines incorporating the same
1,075,758	Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft	Improvements relating to the adjustment of the castor angle of a steered vehicle wheel
1,231,796	Arthur Faulkner	Improvements in or relating to locking means
1,265,764	Orsymonde	Improvements in or relating to mandela midines

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

Proceedings under Section 36 of the Patents Act, 1949

Notice is hereby given that the endorsement 'Licences of Right' upon the undermentioned Patents was *cancelled* on 23 June 1975.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
945,184	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in or relating to plutonium extraction
999,362	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in or relating to the treatment of radioactive solutions
1,001,431	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in or relating to the dissolution of uranium
1,052,895	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in or relating to the oxidation of plutonium compounds
1,106,730	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Coupled-inductance level indicator for liquid metals
1,117,385	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Process for stripping actinides contained in organic solvents
1,131,578	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in and relating to a liquid-liquid extraction process
1,137,298	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in and relating to a nuclear installation
1,138,940	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in and relating to a heat exchanger
1,144,297	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in and relating to a heat exchanger
1,145,226	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in and relating to a heat exchanger
1,160,750	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in and relating to a fluid-tight connecting device
1,192,709	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Improvements in and relating to a cold trap with a filter
1,200,579	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Process for the recovery of fissile materials from chemical decanning solutions
1,206,038	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Process for the separation of elements of the Lanthanide group or elements of the transplutonium group which are present in an aqueous solution
1,214,439	Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique	Thermal shield system for a nuclear reactor vessel

E Armitage
Comptroller

Clearance of mergers

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her not to refer the following mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

1 Hewden-Stuart Plant Ltd. and A. Gunn (Holdings) Ltd.
2 Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd. and Compass Securities Ltd.
3 House of Fraser Ltd. and Hide and Co. Ltd.
4 The acquisition by Montague L. Meyer Ltd. of a 50 per cent shareholding in Keizer Venesta Ltd.
5 Whitbread and Co. Ltd. and Long John International Ltd.

Airline users' complaints

Complaints received by the Airline Users Committee in the three months January-March 1975 totalled 109, compared with 126 in the previous quarter, but still running at a higher rate than in 1974.

Complaints continued to be divided equally between those against airlines (both British and foreign) and those against air travel organisers. By far the biggest area of complaint, involving both scheduled and charter services, concerned flight arrangements, such as cancellations, delays or diversions.

The four complaints about overbooking were all against foreign airlines.

Cable and Wireless appointments

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has announced that David Berriman, Richard Haines and Archie Kirkwood have accepted invitations to serve as part-time directors on the Court of Cable and Wireless Ltd. The appointments will take effect on 1 August 1975.

Advance factories in Wales

Work started recently on an advance factory at Rogerstone, Gwent. This factory of 2,255m² (24,273 sq. ft.) will be the first to be built in advance of demand at Rogerstone. Anticipated completion time is spring 1976.

The contract has been awarded to Shepherd Construction Ltd., Treforest. The Architect's Department of the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation designed the factory and the quantity surveyors are G. A. Downie and Partners of Cardiff.

Work will also start shortly on an advance factory at Hirwaun Industrial Estate.

This factory of 2,255 m² (24,273 sq. ft.) is the second to be built in advance of demand on this Industrial Estate. Completion is hoped to be in the spring of 1976.

Architects are H. S. Watkins and Associates, Newport; quantity surveyors are G. A. Downie and Partners, Cardiff and Building contractors are E. Turner and Son Ltd., Cardiff.

Inquiries about these factories should be made to the Department of Industry's Regional Office for Wales, Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL.

Microfilming company records

Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, (standing right) watching the microfilming of company records during his visit to the Companies Registration Office Filming Unit at Eastcote, Middlesex, on Friday 11 July. The records – at present on file at the Companies Registration Office, Companies House, London – are being microfilmed in preparation for the transfer of the office from London to Cardiff.

Government support for Alfred Herbert Ltd.

A statement on long-term support for Alfred Herbert Ltd. was made on 9 July in the House of Commons by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

In answer to a written Parliamentary Question, Mr. Varley said:

'I have completed my examination of the report and recommendations submitted to me by the consultants appointed to investigate the position of Alfred Herbert Ltd. and the proposals I have received on behalf of the management and employees of the company.

'I am proposing to make available to the company under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 long-term finance up to a maximum of £25 million on terms to be negotiated. Subject to the enactment of the Industry Bill, which recently received its Third Reading in the House, a major proportion of this finance would be in equity which would be vested in the proposed National Enterprise Board.

'These funds would enable the company to reduce its overdraft, and consequently its heavy burden of interest, and would provide working capital and capital for expenditure on new plant and equipment. The provision of this money will be made in the context of a scheme of arrangement subject to the agreement of the shareholders which would provide for a reconstruction of the company's capital, including a reduction in the nominal value of the equity, and which will be put before the Court under Section 206 of the Companies Act 1948. I am setting in hand preparations for the necessary negotiations with the parties concerned.

'The Government will look to the company under its new acting chairman, Mr. J. W. Buckley, to take the necessary measures to strengthen further its management and to concentrate its resources in profitable directions. It will be for the company to determine the strategy and the consequent pattern of production to give effect to this purpose. The aim will be to ensure that Alfred Herbert Ltd. will achieve a profitable future in the coming years.

'Until these proposals can take effect there will be a continuing need for the Government to guarantee the company's additional bank borrowing. The House tonight will be debating an Order which would authorise me to guarantee up to £15 million of such borrowings.'

Undertaking to Director General of Fair Trading

The Director General of Fair Trading has announced that he has obtained a written assurance under Part III of the Fair Trading Act 1973 from Mr. Percy Bailey of 3 Sandringham Way, Leeds 17 – trading as Handicraft Services (Farm Sales).

Mr. Bailey sells brushes, baskets and stools from door-to-door in Wales. He was asked to give this assurance because it appeared to the Director General of Fair Trading that he had persistently claimed that the goods he was selling were made by the blind, whereas only some of them were made by blind people. Under the Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act 1958 as amended in 1972 it is an offence in certain circumstances to make this claim, whether the statement is true or false.

It is also an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 where the statement is false.

In January 1974 Mr. Percy Bailey was convicted of one offence under the Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act and of three offences under the Trade Descriptions Act; in January 1975 he was convicted of eight offences under the Trading Representations (Disabled Persons) Act and of six under the Trade Descriptions Act.

Consultation paper on bargain offer claims – far-reaching suggestions from OFT

The most sweeping suggestions for changing the law to protect consumers' interests so far produced by John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading, were published on 15 July ('Bargain Offer Claims – A Consultative Document', H.M.S.O., price £1.20). They deal with bargain offer claims and are being circulated to trade associations, consumer organisations and local authority associations for comment.

'The reason for proposing a greater degree of statutory control is that many bargain offer claims are at best confusing and at worst misleading', said John Methven introducing the proposals. 'They may induce consumers to buy things that they would not have bought if they had been given adequate and accurate information about the nature of the offer. This is bad for individual consumers and the economy as a whole. These proposals are the most far-reaching I have yet made and cover a major area of concern affecting shoppers. All comments received by my Office will be carefully considered before I decide whether to put firm proposals for changing the law to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee.'

If the Committee are asked to consider firm proposals and report to Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, that they consider the practice adversely affects consumers' economic interests in ways specified by the Fair Trading Act and agree with the Director General's proposals – either as submitted or in modified form – the Secretary of State can place a suitable draft Order before Parliament for approval. If the draft is approved, Shirley Williams signs the Order and it becomes law.

The problem

The consultative document begins with this general description of the problem: '2p off'... 'We believe our prices to be almost 33 per cent below normal' ... 'This complete leather suite only £280 (worth £750)' ... these and similar expressions are the essence of this consultative document. We all see bargain offer claims in shops and advertisements every day, but what exactly do they mean? Presumably the 2p reduction is from the shop's previous selling price, but has it been subtracted from the retailer's marked price, or will it be deducted at the cash desk? Should we also believe that the shop's prices are 'below normal' and what does 'almost 33 per cent mean? If a leather suite is 'worth' £750, why is it on sale for £280? Indeed, who can say what it is worth to you or me? Do bargain offer claims help consumers? Which ones are informative and which are misleading? Should they be controlled? This document discusses the arguments for and against bargain offer claims and suggests answers to these questions.'

General principles

In considering whether or not bargain offer claims mislead or confuse the consumer, the OFT has applied five general principles:

1 Claims must be truthful. Untruthful claims may mislead the consumer into parting with his money because he thinks he is getting particularly good value for it.

2 Claims should give sufficient information to enable the consumer to assess the bargain, e.g. the actual selling price; the nature and, in most cases, the level of the higher price from which a reduction is claimed.

3 Information in claims must be capable of reasonably easy verification.

4 Claims should relate to purchasing decisions of the average consumer – e.g. claimed reductions from American prices would be meaningless to most people.

5 Claims must reflect genuine competition between traders – they must not claim reductions from prices offered by a connected trader, such as another company in the same group.

Summary of proposals

The OFT proposes a legal framework which would confine bargain offer claims to those types which are useful to consumers and capable of reasonably easy verification. It would be an offence to falsify claims of these types and they would be required to include certain information expressed in standard terms. This, it is felt, would enhance effective competition between traders.

It is suggested that, subject to various kinds of information-giving requirements, the following types of claim should be allowed to continue and that all others should be prohibited:

a claimed reductions from the trader's previous price;

b claimed reductions from a recommended price;

c claimed comparisons with a future price;

d claimed reductions from the price of another, named trader;

e claimed reductions from a price for dissimilar goods;

f claimed reductions relating to non-payment of tax or duty;

g range reductions claims of types a to f, which give no maximum reduction (e.g. 'from 25 per cent off manufacturers' recommended prices');

Plus 'flash offers' which could fall under a or b.

Among the claims prohibited would be:

h claimed comparisons with subjective assessments of worth or value;

i claimed reductions from prices elsewhere (other than d above);

j range reduction claims which include a maximum reduction (e.g. 'up to 45 per cent off.')

The various types of bargain offer claim are put into nine categories in the document, but it is possible that some types of claim may fall into more than one category. The document explains the type of offer in each category and, where appropriate, suggests remedies. All the examples quoted are taken from media advertising, catalogues and point of sale material found in the UK since the beginning of 1974.

The OFT invite comments on the suggestions in the consultative document. They should be submitted by 30 September to: C. A. Division (BOC), Office of Fair Trading, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2LD.

Price Commission interventions during June

During June the Price Commission rejected 16 notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in Categories I and II. In another 14 cases the companies concerned withdrew their notifications of intended increases and in 55 cases the extent of the increase was reduced by the Commission. See lists on page 134.

Since the beginning of Stage 4 on 20 December 1974, the Commission have rejected a total of 80 notifications and modified 492; 144 notifications were withdrawn.

During June, following discussions with the Price Commission, twelve distributors, and one manufacturer in Category II agreed to make price reductions amounting to £1.25 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits as revealed in their periodic returns.

Following inspection of records kept by enterprises in Category III, the Commission's Regional Offices secured the agreement of 58 distributors, 16 manufacturers, four service enterprises and three construction companies to make price reductions amounting to £1.4 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits. In addition, the Regional Offices secured a total of 100 individual voluntary price reductions following investigation of complaints about price increases.

Note

The Price Commission may intervene to reject or modify notifications submitted by Category I and II enterprises at any time during or after the 28 day period which must elapse before the increase can be implemented.

Announcements about price increases where the Price Commission has not intervened are the responsibility of the company imposing the increase.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
British Sugar Corporation	Sugar	£7.55 per ton
The Nestle Co. Ltd.	Catering pickles and sauces	10.70
	Vending products containing skimmed milk	22.20
	Catering and vending soups	10.20
	Bulk milk products	16.23
Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd.	China products	10.22
Trust Houses Forte Catering Ltd.	Charges in Hennekey Inns	3.82
Category II		
D. and H. Cohen Ltd.	Men's and youths' trousers and girls' kilts	5.92
Dema Glass Ltd. (machine division)	Glassware	8.25
Gross Cash Registers Ltd.	Gross and Bizerba servicing charges	21.00
Honeywell Ltd.	Service of automatic control equipment	17.00
Albert Marston and Co. Ltd.	Locks and builders hardware	8.02
Norton Villiers Triumph Ltd.	Villiers engine spares	20.00
	Industrial engines	30.00
Reed Employment Ltd.	Fees for temporary staff	35.75
	Fees for permanent business staff	10.80
Jonas Woodhead Ltd.	Light springs	6.10

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Ciba-Geigy (UK) Ltd.	Microfilms, X-ray chemicals, etc.	1.79
Ferodo Ltd.	Brake linings, disc brake pads, clutch facings, lined shoes, roll material, railway blocks, stair tread	4.34
Findus Ltd.	Frozen foods (catering products)	5.30
The Nestle Co. Ltd.	Vending leaf tea	11.11
Perkins Engines Co.	Diesel engines	1.00
Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.	Hourly rate charged for service engineers' work on customers' engines	37.90
	Rate charged for repair and overhaul of customers' engines	41.17
Category II		
Cosmocord Ltd.	Plastic mouldings	12.40
Lex Transportation Ltd.	Road haulage	not specified
Parker Knoll Furniture Ltd.	Furniture	5.50
Precision Tapes Ltd.	Licensed labels	10.22
The Sanitas Trust Ltd.	Shampoo products	12.20
A. Schrader's Son Ltd. (Fluid Power Division)	Domestic range of air control equipment	10.00
Siebe Gorman Holding Ltd.	Garments	14.66
	Resistant garments	14.17

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made (percentage points)
Category I			
Allenwest – EAC Ltd.	Electric motor control equipment	2.50	0.02
British Industrial Plastics	Coating and methylated resins	8.59	0.001
Cadbury Ltd.	Chocolate and sugar confectionary	0.28	0.05
		0.28	0.05
Creda Electric Ltd.	Electric cookers and spares	9.00	0.20
	Electricaire c/h units and spares	7.60	0.70
	Storage radiators and spares	6.80	0.30
	Spin dryers and spares	9.10	0.30
	Water heaters and spares	4.70	0.70
GEC Diesels Ltd.	Component parts and service work relative to: diesel powered generating sets, compressors and other diesel powered equipment	8.35	0.85
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd.	EC – V belts (dealer)	5.90	0.05
	EC – V belts (OE)	6.50	0.03
Greenall Whitley and Co. Ltd.	Draught and bottled beer (wholesale)	7.84	1.03
ICI Ltd.	Miscellaneous intermediates	63.81	0.01
IMI (Kynock) Ltd.	Non-ferrous wire and tape	10.70	3.79
Jackson Electric Ltd.	Tumble dryers and spares	4.33	3.55
	Electric cookers and spares	5.48	
London Electric Wire Co. Ltd.	Covered wire and strip	6.94	1.36
Mattesons Meats Ltd.	Range of processed meats	3.06	0.22
Rank Leisure Services Ltd.	Food and liquor in the Lobster Pot Group	2.55	0.38
J. W. Singer and Sons Ltd.	Brass stampings	21.00	2.40
	Brass diecastings	58.00	2.10
Smedley-HP Foods Ltd.	Canned meat pies and pasta products	11.87	0.63
Talk of the Town Ltd.	Tickets and charges	9.50	0.09
Typhoo Tea Ltd.	Typhoo tea	8.84	3.06
York and County Press Ltd.	Cover price newspapers	12.21	0.10
Category II			
Addis Ltd.	Manufacture of brushware and domestic products	6.01	0.06
APV Osborn Craig Ltd.	Pumps and mixing equipment	13.51	4.51
BBA Group Ltd.	Brake and clutch linings	5.03	0.98
The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Boot and shoe making machinery and spares	10.80	2.00
British Vita Co. Ltd.	Moulded polyurethane products	13.87	0.04
Carreras Rothmans Ltd.	Pipe and cigarette tobacco	3.05	0.24
Carron Co. Ltd.	Cast iron baths	6.19	0.74
Chesebrough-Ponds Ltd.	All products	8.46	2.65
Copperad Ltd.	Forced and natural draught heat emitters	2.60	0.08
J. A. Crabtree and Co. Ltd.	Wiring accessories, circuit breakers, control gear	17.64	0.28
Crane Ltd.	Bronze valves	8.50	1.56
Crawford Collets Ltd.	Colletts	22.40	0.35
Creffield Blackstock Engineering Ltd.	Automotive components	10.47	0.11
The Crown Cork Co. Ltd.	Tinplate cans	5.25	0.05
Euramax Aluminium (UK) Ltd.	MV components	8.00	0.45
Firth Carpets Ltd.	Tufted carpets	4.70	0.06
Hill Thompson and Co. Ltd.	Something Special Scotch Whisky	7.36	1.04
Hilton Hotels (UK) Ltd.	Hotel tariffs	24.30	9.47
Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd.	Rock drill division	10.80	0.15
International Harvester Co. of GB Ltd.	Agricultural and construction equipment	6.14	0.34
Inveresk Stationery Co. Ltd.	Envelopes, pads, files, etc.	6.74	0.07
LCP Pressings Ltd.	Metal pressings	9.92	0.85
Manders Paints Ltd.	Paints	5.93	0.20
Meccano Ltd.	Toys	7.95	0.65
NCR Ltd.	Supplies and printing	4.50	0.26
Nelco Ltd.	Electric motors	7.06	0.49
Parnall and Sons Ltd.	Office and factory furniture	7.80	0.25
Pianoforte Supplies	Metal components for British Motor Industry	11.03	0.56
Portals Water Treatment Ltd.	Sea water desalination kits		
	2-pint	28.50	2.46
	6-pint	20.72	2.51
Redfyre Ltd.	Domestic heating products	16.39	3.23
The Savoy Hotel Ltd.	Apartments, food, wine and spirits	14.95	2.46
USMC International Ltd.	Adhesives, sealants and finishes	4.23	0.003
Van Leer (UK) Ltd.	Steel drums	7.56	0.23
Westland Engineers Ltd.	Industrial doors, chalkboards and balances	12.60	1.15
Whitworth's Holdings Ltd.	Stuffings	24.59	0.84
	Bicarbonate of soda	22.46	4.27
Jonas Woodhead Ltd. (Spring Forging Section)	Coil springs forgings	4.91	0.02

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room C46, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927

Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

The following companies held orders of exemption valid 30 June 1975 issued under Section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act, 1900.

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd.
Acre Investment Trust Ltd.
Afforestation Finance Ltd.
Agricultural Central Trading Ltd.
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd.
Airedale Investment Ltd.
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd.
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd.
Arbuthnot Factors Ltd.
Audit and General Finance Ltd.
Austin Morris Group Facilities Ltd.

Baldrene Ltd.
Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd.
Bankers Trust Factors Ltd.
Barclays Export and Finance Co. Ltd.
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd.
Barcross Finance Ltd.
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gesellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Bentworth Trust Ltd.
Blane and Enfield Ltd.
Book Trade Improvement Ltd.
British Maritime Trust Ltd.
British Medical Finance Ltd.
Buckwood Finance Ltd.
Builders and General Mortgage Co. Ltd., (The)
B. W. Trade Facilities Ltd.
Byas Mosley (Life and Pensions) Ltd.

CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd.
CDFC International Ltd.
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd.
Capital Development Co. Ltd.
Capital Finance Co. Ltd.
Carette and Co. Ltd.
Cashbonds Ltd.
Celine Finance and Investment Co. Ltd.
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd.
Circle and Piotrkow Provident and Investment Society Ltd.
City and Colonial Trust Ltd.
Commerce International Trust Ltd.
Commercial Export Credit Co. Ltd.
Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.
Contemporary Finance Co. Ltd.
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas
C. P. Choularton Sons and Partners Ltd.
Credit for Industry Ltd.

Dao Heng Bank Ltd.
D. F. J. Charles Ltd.
Development Finance International Ltd.
Diaome Ltd.
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd.
Dorset, Somerset and Wilts Investment Society Ltd.

Eastminster Trust Ltd.
Efdum Securities Ltd.
Equipment Credit Ltd.

Faircliffe Finance Co. Ltd., (The)
Fallings Park Investment and Mortgage Co. Ltd.
Farnworth Finance Facilities Ltd.
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.
Finfur Ltd.
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd.
First British American Corporation Ltd., (The)
First Canadian Financial Services (UK) Ltd.
First Guarantee Trust Co. Ltd.
First National Housing Trust Ltd.
Fitzalan Finance Ltd.
Ford Financial Trust Ltd.
Ford Motor Credit Co. Ltd.
Fortgain Ltd.
F. W. Developments Ltd.

GEC Investments Ltd.
GREA Real Property Investments Ltd.
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd.
General Reversionary and Investment Co. Ltd.
Glenniffer Finance Corporation Ltd.
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd.
Greyhound Equipment Finance Ltd.
Guardian Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Hall Securities Ltd.
Hanover Berkeley Securities Ltd.
Henderson Administration Ltd.
Highland Leasing Ltd.
Hobbart Properties Ltd.
Hodge Finance Ltd.
Home and Country Properties Ltd.

Independent Factors Ltd.
Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd.
Industrial Export Finance Co. Ltd.
Insurance Export Finance Co. Ltd.
International Factors Ltd.
I. S. Blomfield Ltd.
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd.

J. F. Nash Finance Ltd.
J. P. Morgan Interfunding Corporation
J. Coral Finance Ltd.
John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd.
Jubilee Money Society Ltd., (The)

Kingston Financial Services (Clyde) Ltd.
Knightsbridge Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Laird Group Ltd., (The)
Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co. Ltd.
Langersal Ltd.
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd., (The)
Libra Bank Ltd.
Liebherr-Great Britain Ltd.
Lington Holdings Ltd.
Linnet Property Co. Ltd.
Liverpool Reversionary Co. Ltd., (The)
Lloyds and Scottish Finance Ltd.
London and Scottish Guarantees Ltd.
London Mercantile Finance Ltd.
London and Provincial Investments Ltd.
Lothbury Securities Ltd.

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd.
Marsh Guaranty Finance Ltd.
Master Bakers and Confectioners Finance Co. Ltd.
Maybells Finance Ltd.
Merban Ltd.
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd.
Millbank Development Services Ltd.
MIT Securities Ltd.
Mobil Europe Inc.
Mobil Services Co. Ltd.
Modern Investments Ltd.
Mountford Securities Ltd.
Mutual Aid Association Ltd.

National and Commercial Development Capital Ltd.
National Film Finance Consortium Ltd.
Norman Frizzel (Life and Pensions) Ltd.
North West Securities (Finance) Ltd.
Northern and London Investment Trust Ltd.

Oakmere Finance Ltd.
Ogden Street Estate Ltd.

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd.
Paribas Finance Ltd.
Peover Investments Ltd.
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd.
Piper Finance Ltd.
Pleasure Heating Finance and Developments Ltd.
Policy Purchase and Investment Co. Ltd.
Produce and General Investments Ltd.
Provincial Towns and Country Estates Ltd.
Property Investments and Finance (Developments) Ltd.

Queen Street Trust Ltd.

Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments) Ltd.
Reed International Ltd.
RIB Eastern Ltd.
Robert Fleming and Co. Ltd.
Robert Stanton Ltd.
Roman Wall Finance Ltd.
Roman Wall Investments Ltd.
Roman Wall Properties Ltd.

Safari Investments Ltd.
St. James's Development Trust Ltd.
St. Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd.
Scottish Central Finance Ltd.
Scottish and European Finance Ltd.
Second Northern and London Investment Trust Ltd.
Selap Ltd.
Selective Guaranty Ltd.
Shellstar Ltd.
Ship Mortgage Finance Co. Ltd.
Silbury Finance Co. Ltd.
Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland
South Birmingham Savings Society Ltd.
Southcote Finance Co. Ltd.
Southern Finance Co. Ltd.
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co. Ltd.
Standard Guarantee Ltd.
Stewart Salmon and Co. Ltd.

TWA United Kingdom Employees Credit Union Ltd.
Timbleside Trading Co. Ltd.
Tokenhouse Finance Ltd.
Toronto Dominion Bank Investment (UK) Ltd.
Treesford Securities Ltd.
Trinity Trust and Savings Ltd.

UDT International Finance Ltd.

VMC Finance Ltd.

Warbridge Investment Co. Ltd.
Wates Ltd.
Western Discount Co. Ltd.
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd.
West Central Holdings Ltd.
Westminster House and Land Investment Co. Ltd.
Wharton Street Credit Services Ltd.
Wharton Street Finance Ltd.
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd.
Worcestershire Housing and Savings Society, (The)

Yelverton Finance (London) Ltd.
Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd.

The following persons held certificates, valid at 30 June 1975, under Section 123 of the Companies Act, 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd.
Allied Bank International
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd.
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd.
Audley Holdings Ltd.

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank of Europe Ltd.
Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank of New Providence Ltd.
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.
Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo Trust Co., (The)
Barclays Bank Trust Co. Ltd.
Barnett, Christie Ltd.
Bear Securities Ltd.
Beverley Acceptances Ltd.
Boston Trust and Savings Ltd.
Bowmaker Ltd.
Bremar Holdings Ltd.
British Bank of Commerce Ltd.
Brook Securities and Co. Ltd.
Brown Harriman and International Banks Ltd.
Burlington Investments Ltd.
Burston Finance Ltd.

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd.
C. E. Coates and Co. Ltd.
Cedar Holdings Ltd.
Central Trustee Savings Bank Ltd.
Chancery Trust Ltd.
Chase Manhattan Ltd.
Citibank Trust Ltd.
Citicorp International Bank Ltd.
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd.
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd.
Consolidated Credits and Discounts Ltd.
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd.
Copleys Bank Ltd.
Corinthian Securities Ltd.
Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd.
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd.

Dalscot Ltd.
David Samuel Trust Ltd.
Dawnay Day and Co. Ltd.
Drayton Corporation Ltd.
Duboff Brothers Ltd.
Dunbar and Co. Ltd.

Eagil Trust Co. Ltd.
Edward Bates and Sons Ltd.
E. S. Schwab and Co. Ltd.
European Brazilian Bank Ltd.

First Chicago Ltd.
First International Bancshares Ltd.
First London Securities Ltd.
First Maryland Ltd.
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Securities Ltd.

G. R. Dawes and Co. Ltd.
G. T. Whyte and Co. Ltd.
Goode Durrant Trust Ltd.
Gray Dawes and Co. Ltd.
Gresham Trust Ltd.
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd.

Havana International Bank Ltd.
Hawtin and Partners Ltd.
Henry Ansbacher and Co. Ltd.
Heritable and General Investment Bank Ltd.
HFC Trust Ltd.
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.
Hume Corporation Ltd.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd.
Investitutions – Und Handels – Bank AG
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd.
Italian International Bank Ltd.

Jacobs Kroll and Co. Ltd.
Janata Bank
Japan International Bank Ltd.
Julian S. Hodge and Co. Ltd.
Julius Baer International Ltd.

Knowlsey and Co. Ltd.

Lloyds Associated Banking Co. Ltd.
Lloyds and Scottish Trust Ltd.
Lombard North Central Ltd.
London and County Securities Ltd.
London and European Finance and Investment Ltd.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901. Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

London Capital Securities Ltd.
London Mercantile Corporation Ltd.

Medens Trust Ltd.
Merrill Lynch – Brown Shipley Bank Ltd.
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., (The)

National Commercial Bank Ltd.
National Union Bank Ltd.
N. H. Woolley and Co. Ltd.
Nordic Bank Ltd.
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd.
Northern Trust Co., (The)
Norwich General Trust Ltd.

P. S. Refson and Co. Ltd.
People's Bank Ltd., (The)
Philipp Brothers and Joseph Ltd.
Pubali Bank

Raphael, Robinson and Glyn
Red Dragon Securities Ltd.
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser & Partners Ltd.
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd.
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd., (The)
Royal Trust Company of Canada, (The)

Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd.
St. Margarets Finance Ltd.
Schlesinger Ltd.
Security Trust Company of Birmingham Ltd.
Slater Walker Finance Corporation Ltd.
Societé Générale (France) Bank Ltd.
Standard Bank Ltd. (Incorporated in Pakistan)
Sterling Credit Ltd.
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd.

Thames Guaranty Ltd.
Tozer Standard and Chartered Ltd.
Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd.
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd.

UDT Finance Ltd.
UDT Securities Ltd.
United Dominions Trust Ltd.
United International Bank Ltd.

Vavasseur Trust Co. Ltd., (The)
Vernons Trust Corporation

Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd.
Wells Fargo Ltd.
Western Bank Ltd.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. Ltd.
Williams, Glyn and Co.
Wintrust Securities Ltd.

Companies treated as banking or discount companies. The following companies may be treated as banking or discount companies for the purposes of Schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1948 (as amended) as at 30 June 1975.

Alexanders Discount Co. Ltd.
Algemene Bank Nederland NV
Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd.
Allied Irish Banks Ltd.
American Express International Banking Corporation
Anglo-Portuguese Bank Ltd.
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Arbuthnot Latham and Co. Ltd.
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.

Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA
Banco de Bilbao
Banco de Santander
Banco do Brasil SA
Banco Espanol en Londres SA
Bank Leumi (UK) Ltd.
Bank of Adelaide (The)
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association
Bank of Cyprus (London) Ltd.
Bank of India
Bank of Ireland
Bank of London and South America Ltd.
Bank of Montreal
Bank of New South Wales
Bank of New Zealand
Bank of Nova Scotia (The)
Bank of Scotland
Bank of Scotland Finance Corporation Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (The)
Banque Belge Ltd.
Banque Belgo-Zairoise SA
Banque de L'Indochine
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, SA
Banque de Suez (UK) Ltd.
Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd.
Barclays Bank Ltd.
Barclays Bank International Ltd.
Barclays Bank (London and International) Ltd.
Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd.
Brandts Ltd.
British Bank of the Middle East (The)
Brown, Shipley and Co. Ltd.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Cater Ryder and Co. Ltd.
Chartered Bank (The)
Charterhouse, Japhet Ltd.
Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (The)
Chemical Bank
C. Hoare and Co.
City National Bank of Detroit
Clive Discount Co. Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd. (The)
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. (The)
Commercial Bank of the Near East Ltd. (The)
Co-operative Bank Ltd.
County Bank Ltd.
Coutts and Co.
Coutts Finance Ltd.
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais
Crocker National Bank

Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.
Daiwa Bank Ltd. (The)
Detroit Bank and Trust Co. (The)
Dow Banking Corporation

European Brazilian Bank Ltd.

First National Bank of Boston
First National Bank of Chicago (The)
First National City Bank
First National Finance Corporation Ltd.
First Pennsylvania Bank NA
First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee
Forward Trust Ltd.
Fuji Bank Ltd. (The)

Gerrard and National Discount Co. Ltd.
Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.
Girard Trust Bank
Gray Dawes and Co. Ltd.
Grindlays Bank Ltd.
Guiness Mahon and Co. Ltd.

Habib Bank Ltd.
Hambros Bank Ltd.
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Hill, Samuel and Co. Ltd.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)

International Commercial Bank Ltd.
International Westminster Bank Ltd.
Ionian Bank Ltd.
Irving Trust Co.
Italian International Bank Ltd.

Japan International Bank Ltd.
Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. Ltd.
Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd.
Julian S. Hodge and Co. Ltd.
Julius Baer International Ltd.

Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd.
Leopold Joseph and Sons Ltd.
Lewis's Bank Ltd.
Lloyds Associated Banking Co. Ltd.
Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Lloyds Bank International Ltd.
Lloyds Bank International France Ltd.
Lombard North Central Ltd.
London Multinational Bank Ltd.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.
Marine Midland Bank – New York
Mellor Bank NA
Mercantile Bank Ltd.
Mercantile Credit Co. Ltd.
Merrill Lynch-Brown Shipley Bank Ltd.
Midland Bank Ltd.
Midland and International Banks Ltd.
Mitsui Bank Ltd.
Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd. (The)
National Bank of Detroit
National Bank of Greece SA
National Bank of New Zealand Ltd. (The)
National Commercial and Glyns Ltd.
National Westminster Bank Ltd.
Nedbank Ltd.
NM Rothschild and Sons Ltd.
Nordic Bank Ltd.
Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

Ottoman Bank

Rea Brothers Ltd.
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd.
Royal Bank of Canada (The)
Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd. (The)

Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd.
Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd.
Sanwa Bank Ltd. (The)
Scandinavian Bank Ltd.
Seccombe, Marshall and Campion Ltd.
Security Pacific National Bank
S. G. Warburg and Co. Ltd.
Singer and Friedlander Ltd.
Slater, Walker Ltd.
Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.
Société Générale pour Favoriser le Dévelopement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France SA
Standard Bank Ltd. (The)
State Bank of India
Sumitomo Bank Ltd. (The)
Swiss Bank Corporation
Swiss-Israel Trade Bank

Tokoi Bank Ltd. (The)
Toronto-Dominion Bank (The)

Union Bank of Switzerland
Union Discount Company of London Ltd. (The)
United Bank Ltd.
United Dominions Trust Ltd.
United International Bank Ltd.

Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd.
Williams, Glyn and Co.
Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.

Yorkshire Bank Ltd.

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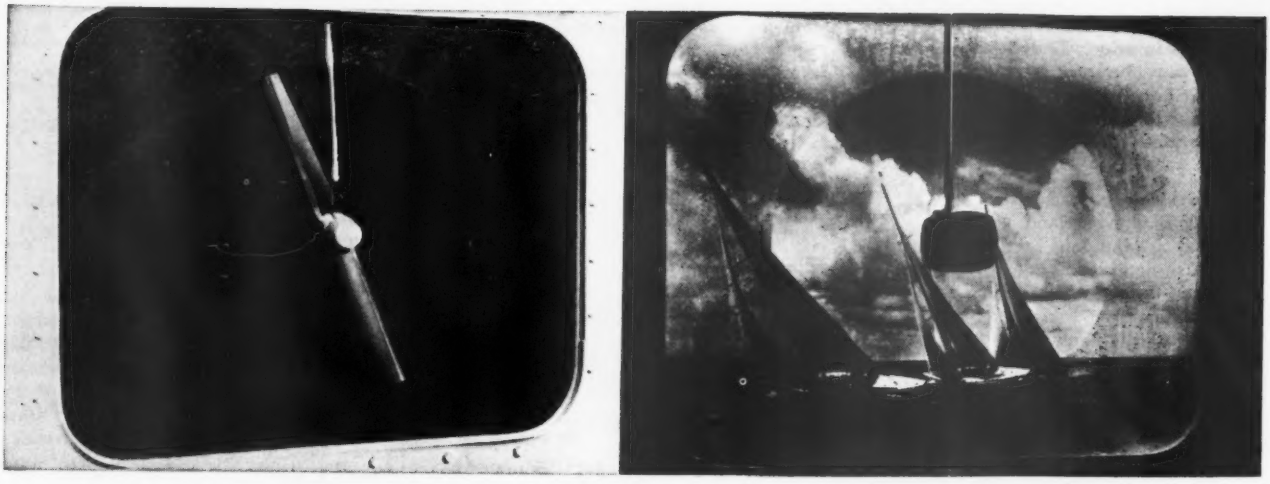


This new Rotawiper rotary marine window wiper, is being produced by Wynstruments Ltd., Gloucester, a company which is already export orientated with its range of 'Straight-Line' window wipers, of which 70 per cent is sold overseas. Inquiries for the Rotawiper have been received from places as far afield as Panama, Japan and the United States, as well as the continent of Europe. A 20-inch diameter circle is cleared by a transparent blade revolving at 1,400 rpm. The product requires only a 22 mm. hole through the glass. Incorporated into the design is fresh water washing system for keeping the wiped area clear of salt and dirt. It operates through the blade hub centre. De-icing fluid can be used.

New handbook on search and rescue at sea

A handbook describing the working of the civil marine search and rescue organisation in this country has been published by the Department of Trade. It is called 'United Kingdom Marine Search and Rescue Organisation' and is available from HMSO at £1.50 net.

It is designed to be of use to all those working in search and rescue, including, as well as the marine services, the police, and fire services of local authorities, port authorities, marina owners, shipping companies, fishermen, yacht clubs, off-shore yachtsmen and many others.

The handbook explains how a number of different authorities together form the civil marine search and rescue organisation of the United Kingdom under the Search and Rescue Committee of the Department of Trade.

The responsibility for co-ordinating all civil marine search and rescue operations rests with HM Coastguard. To carry out this responsibility it calls upon the most appropriate rescue facility.

The handbook describes how certain facilities are now 'declared facilities' (ie those nominated as available according to a specified standard or set of criteria). These include RNLI life-boats, Ministry of Defence fixed wing aircraft and helicopters, a civil helicopter service under contract to the Government and HM Coastguard cliff rescue and breeches buoy equipment. Additional facilities include vessels in the vicinity of a casualty, other aircraft or ships as may be available, boats in the Coastguard shore-boat rescue scheme, foreign ships and aircraft and facilities which police and local authorities may be able to make available.

There are several chapters about these facilities. The book describes the basis of the Coastguard organisation as a constantly manned watch system at 28 strategically placed rescue headquarters and at 24 other constantly manned stations.

The RNLI is a voluntary service which maintains a fleet of off-shore lifeboats, at 134 stations, that can reach a casualty up to at least 30 miles offshore – plus a four-hour search capability. It also operates 123 fast inshore lifeboats.

The Royal Naval Air Stations at Lee-on-Solent and at Culdrose have Whirlwind and Wessex helicopters, respectively, available at 15 minutes notice during daylight hours, while at Prestwick and Culdrose RN Sea King helicopters with long range and a full night sea rescue capability are kept at short notice throughout the year. The RN maintains diving teams for rescue operations.

The RAF has a Nimrod aircraft at continuous standby for Search and Rescue duties, capable of flying out to a distance of 1,000 miles followed by a two hour search period; RAF Whirlwind helicopters are deployed in pairs at Lossiemouth, Leuchars, Acklington, Leconfield, Coltishall, Chivenor, Brawdy and Valley and there are two Wessex helicopters at Manston.

Coast Radio Stations operated by the Post Office receive distress messages from ships at sea, re-broadcast them as necessary and pass them to HM Coastguard and other authorities involved in search and rescue.

Others involved in search and rescue and included in the handbook are the fire brigades, lighthouse and pilotage authorities which have craft available, Lloyds which provides identification of ships, local authorities which have beach rescue associations, the Meteorological Office which provides weather information, the police, and the Red Cross. The United Stated Air Force at Woodbridge, Suffolk also makes its aircraft and helicopters available. There is close liaison too with Search and Rescue organisations in Iceland, Norway, Greenland, Denmark, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Eire and USA.

The handbook describes facilities available on 1 January 1975 and an updated version is planned for the 1977 Boat Show.

Search and Rescue Committee meet at Holyhead

The Official Committee to Co-ordinate Marine Search and Rescue Arrangements met at Holyhead, Anglesey on 14 and 15 July. It is the first time this Committee has met in Wales.

Inquiry into fire on 'Granton Harrier'

The Department of Trade has appointed an Inspector to hold an inquiry into the fire on the trawler *Granton Harrier* which resulted in the deaths of four members of the crew.

Answering a Question in the House of Commons on 11 July, Mr. S. Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, said:

'I much regret to have to inform the House that four persons lost their lives, and a fifth was injured as a result of the fire which broke out on the trawler *Granton Harrier* on the afternoon of 8 July. Two of those who lost their lives are reported to have been 16-year-old trainee fishermen. I have appointed an Inspector to carry out a statutory Preliminary Inquiry into this distressing casualty under Section 465 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

'I am sure that the House would wish to join me in offering the deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives in this tragic occurrence.'

Technology News

Reclaiming profit from Warren Spring research

The Dryflo Separator for removing copper from scrap cable, without any burning of the insulating material. After cutting the cable into small pieces, the granules are mixed with powdered iron and passed over a sloping air bed. Upward currents of air cause the mixture to behave like a fluid, so that the light material, in this case the plastic, floats to the top.

With scrap already providing 30 per cent of the total world supply of copper, the Dryflo Separator is contributing to an increasing recovery rate, which is important to the supply situation and to the conservation of world raw materials.

The separator is manufactured by Dryflo Separators of Barking, Essex, and employs principles originally developed by Warren Spring Laboratory.

Until now, the separation of copper from scrap cable has been almost entirely conducted by one of two methods. Insulation was either removed by hand, a lengthy and costly process, or it was burned off.

Burning was considered practicable so long as cable insulation was confined to materials such as rubber, paper or canvas. But the increasing use of plastics over recent years has raised considerable problems.

Rubber burns easily and is reduced fairly quickly to carbonaceous ash. But plastic is extremely difficult to burn except at very high temperatures.

It is liable to cool rapidly before it has become separated from the core, preventing recovery of the copper. Moreover, it emits toxic fumes such as hydrochloric acid gas, sulphur dioxide and phosgene, which have caused vomiting, congestion of the lungs, and in severe cases even suffocation.

The problem has become such a serious one that in many countries the burning of cable scrap is no longer permitted.

The Dryflo Separator replaces this dangerous method by a purely mechanical means of reclamation which is both safe and effective.

Lengths of scrap cable are first chopped into small particles by a system of revolving knives. In the process the cable is largely stripped of its insulation, leaving a mixture of metal and plastic granules.

The granules are then blended with an iron powder medium, and the resultant mixture is passed over a sloping air bed, where it is 'fluidised' by an upward current of air. Because of the difference in specific gravity, the plastic tends to float to the top, while the metal sinks.

The air bed has side walls and narrows towards its outlet to form a tapered sluice. The effect is to increase the depth of the processed material so that it leaves the sluice as a plume made up of deep and well-defined layers of plastic and copper which are then separated by splitter knives. It was this 'pinched sluice' fluid bed which was developed by Warren Spring Laboratory, as an extension of their work in fluid bed separators.

Since manufacture first started, under licence from the National Research Development Corporation, export orders have increased, with installations in most major countries in Western Europe, North America and other countries round the world.

In addition to the reclamation of metal from scrap cable, the system is now functioning as a dry separation method in the metallurgical field, and new applications are being developed.

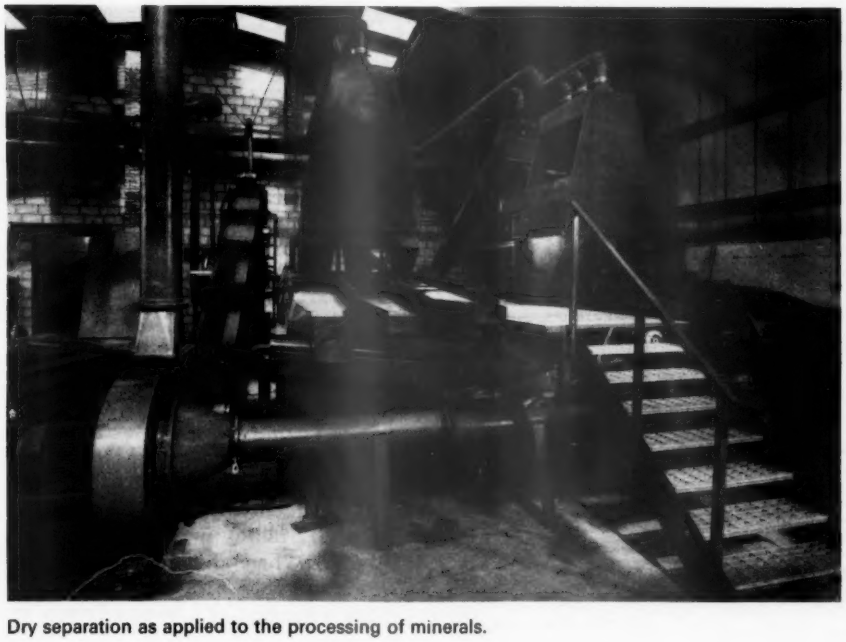
Dry separation basically depends on a certain minimum difference in specific gravity between the components which are fed into the machine and on their being dry and free-flowing.

The advantages of such a waterless system in desert areas are obvious.

Its applications are not confined to the processing of minerals. It can be adapted to almost any use in the mineralogical and metallurgical fields, including the extraction of values from minerals and from 'waste' products such as slags, moulding sands, drosses.

The system has been used in mineral exploration for tin ore in Niger, and as a preconcentrator to produce a clean tailing and a rough concentrate to be either cleared on site or shipped to a processing plant.

Extensively tested in mining, it has been shown to have useful applications in the treatment of tin, iron and chrome ores, coal, sand and limestone, and has also been used sand and limmestone, and has also been us successfully in the recovery of silver, copper, cobalt and nickel from waste slag. The Dryflo System is at present on display at an exhibition in Algeria.



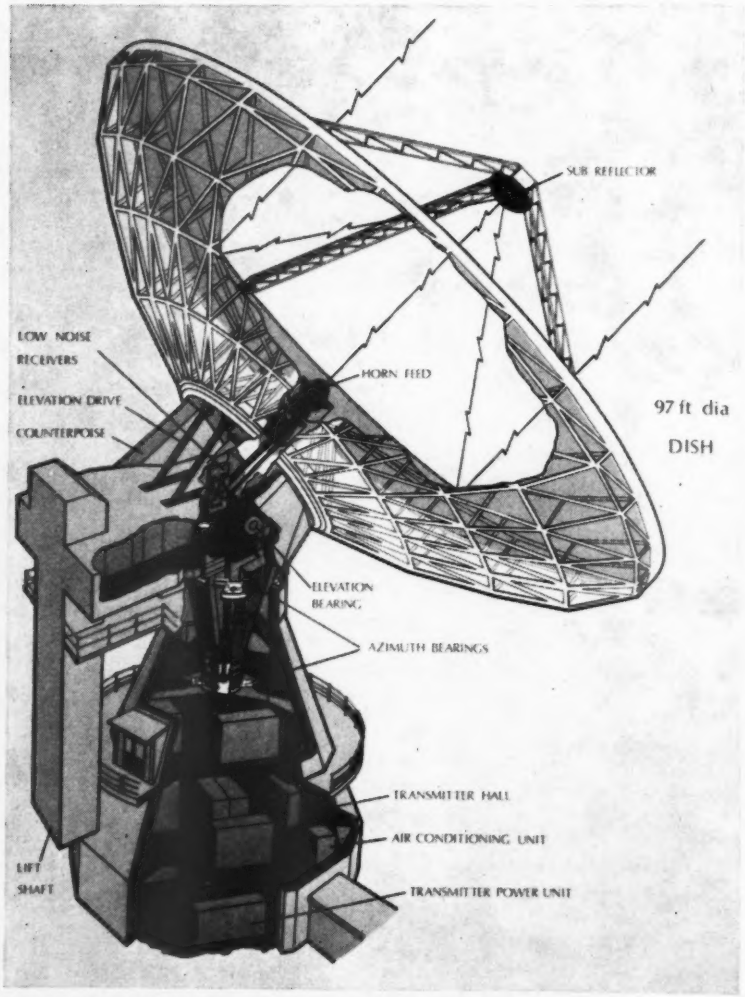
Dry separation as applied to the processing of minerals.

Technology

Dial the world – a look at International Telecommunications

by Jennifer Clarke

When Australians watched the Test cricket series in England on television, it was the score – not the technological achievement – that caused the interest. Communication by satellite now fails to impress. Yet it was only six years ago that it became possible at all on such a scale – with satellites over the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. And only four years before then that commercial operations began. World-wide TV is only a by-product of the satellite system, which is primarily intended to carry telephone and telex calls. International telecommunications have grown apace and the Post Office has been closely involved in the technical developments which have made this possible. Among the first to recognise the advantages of satellites, it was one of the founder members of INTELSAT – the international organisation which owns and runs communications satellites – and is the second largest shareholder. INTELSAT was established in 1964 and now has 91 member countries.



Goonhilly 3 aerial system, brought into service in August 1972. It is used for multi-destination service in the Atlantic region through a second Intelsat IV satellite stationed over the Atlantic.

Since Telstar, the first communications satellite, was launched in 1962, the accompanying technology has been spectacular. With progress at such a rate, one might expect one or two mishaps – Intelsat III went off into outer space and one of the new generation satellites, Intelsat IV, plunged like a meteor into the Atlantic – but seven new Intelsat IVs are now in orbit – four in service and three 'spares'. A 'stretched version', Intelsat IV A, has now been developed.

Most people still think of the Post Office in terms of personal mail. In fact, services such as telephone and telex are growing at a faster rate. In general, business communications now account for the larger share of traffic, especially in the case of external telecommunications; 70 per cent of overseas telephone calls, for instance, are made by businessmen, and developments in technology have now made it possible to increase not only the speed and number of communications but the methods by which they are made. In international telecommunications this growth has been particularly marked. In the Post Office such operations are the responsibility of the External Telecommunications Executive, which also includes such specialist applications as communications to ships and aircraft and to oil production rigs in the North Sea.

In organising communications for the North Sea oil industry, there were particular problems to overcome. The situation presented a challenge because the production platforms were too far out for VHF radio, which is limited to about 35-40 miles. There are only two practical methods which can cope with the distances involved – either a satellite or a system known as

tropospheric scatter. The latter was chosen because it was cheaper and also avoids the slight time delay associated with a satellite (caused because the signal has to travel about 20,000 miles and back).

Tropospheric scatter, sometimes known as trans-horizon radio, works at frequencies normally used only for line-of-sight communications. But radio waves at these frequencies are scattered by turbulence in the troposphere (the earth's atmosphere) so that they are 'visible' to aerials far beyond the horizon, in rather the same way as the glow of a searchlight can be seen even when the beam itself is out of sight. In troposcatter communication a radio signal is beamed over the horizon towards the receiver and a small but usable signal reaches receiving aerials trained on the same patch of sky.

To make this possible, two new radio stations are being built near Peterhead in Aberdeenshire and on South Shetland, which should come into service by October this year. Since 1965, the Post Office has been providing services for the drill-rigs, which are regarded as ships in this context, making use of radio services via the normal ship-shore PO coast radio stations. The new troposcatter equipment should provide for a greater range of services over a wider area and avoid the interference, which is one of the drawbacks of high frequency radio. In this way the microwave project will meet the more exacting demands of the production phase in the North Sea which began, officially, in June this year.

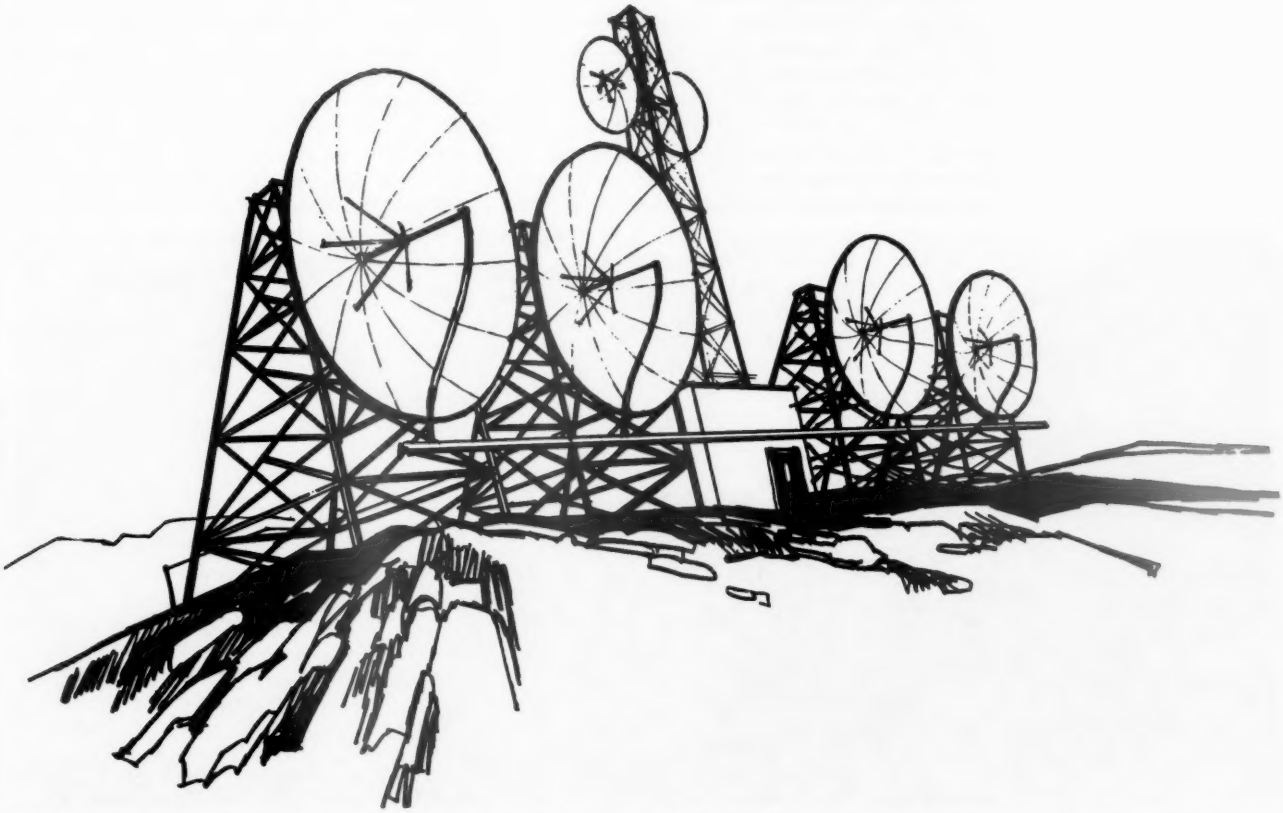
Superficially, the telephone may not have altered much since it was first introduced. But the fact that there have been no major changes in appearance conceals radical developments in the way conversations can be transmitted.

Fast though this progress has been, it has barely enabled the Post Office to cope with the growth in demand. Not only has there been a gradual change from post to the faster and more direct means of communications, but the increase in international trade has brought about a rise in demand for external telecommunications of about 20 per cent a year. What this means in terms of telephone calls can be seen from the fact that, in 1968-69, the Post Office connected 25 million international telephone calls; by 1974-75 this figure had reached 75 million.

Improvement in the design of submarine cables is one of the changes that has made this possible. Although submarine cables were laid as early as the 1930s, it was the development by the Post Office in 1946-47 of the submerged repeater that made these cables viable for long-distance, high-quality telecommunications.

The first cable across the Atlantic (Tat 1) was laid in 1956. It had 36 telephone circuits, which means, in theory, that 36 conversations can be carried simultaneously. But new high-capacity cables, such as Cantat 2, which runs from Widemouth Bay in Cornwall to Beaver Harbour in Nova Scotia, can carry up to 1,840 conversations.

Much of the technology which made this possible was developed by the Post Office and is now used world-wide on submarine telephone



To help the North Sea Oil Industry, the Post Office is to set up two new radio stations in Scotland, which will beam telephone calls and other communications over the horizon to production platforms. This artist's impression shows a typical station of the future with four 40 ft. aerials and a microwave tower linking them to the UK telephone system.

cable systems. Cantat 2 contains 573 repeaters, spaced out every six nautical miles, to amplify the signals. They are protected by strong steel housings developed by the Post Office and Standard Telephones and Cables to withstand the pressures of 3 tons/in² occurring on the ocean floor.

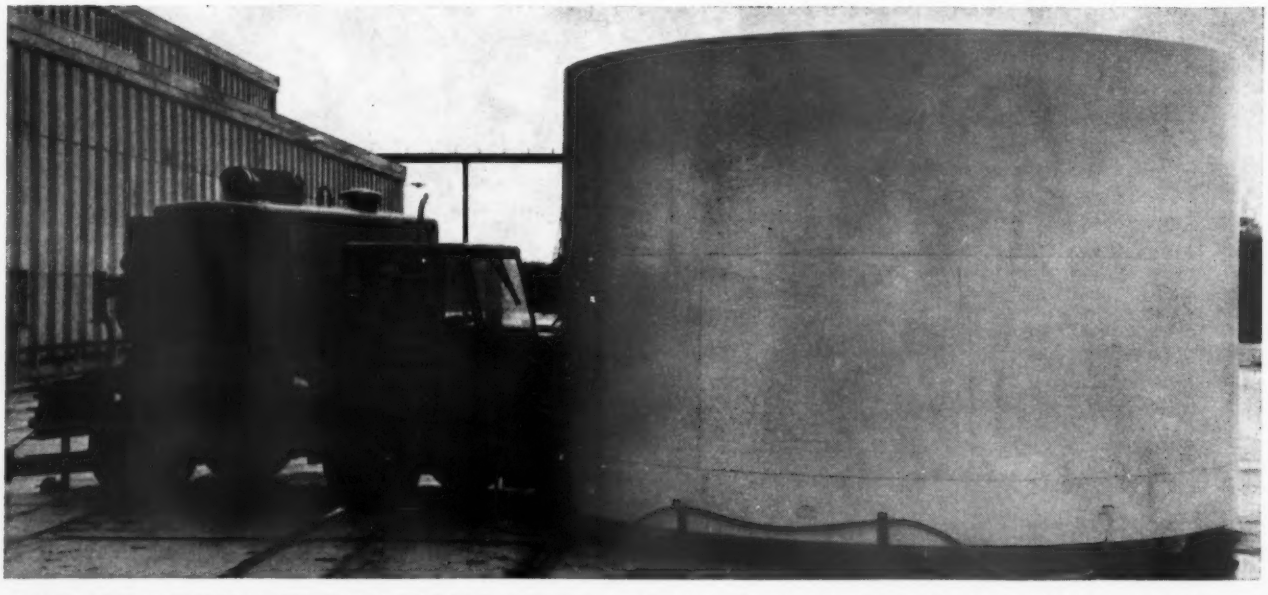
Another recent development has been the extension of automatic dialling. It is perhaps surprising to learn that 67 per cent of the world's telephones can now be dialled direct. ISD (the international equivalent of STD) was introduced in 1963 from London to Paris; and first extended beyond Europe in 1970; now it is available to 24 countries, and over 70 per cent of all international calls from the UK are dialled by customers. The remaining operator service – still needed for some countries and still available as an alternative to ISD – is becoming more and more expensive to provide. The Post Office hopes to be able to persuade all its subscribers to dial their own calls whenever possible.

The problem is partly one of deciding how much information to supply. The average household is unlikely to need to know how to dial Kansas City or Wagga Wagga and it can be very expensive to provide all the information for everybody. Michael Ford, Head of Marketing and Service Development Division, in the External Telecommunications Executive, admits that, in general, over the last few years, the Post Office may have erred on the side of not telling enough people about ISD but says that they hope to change this soon.

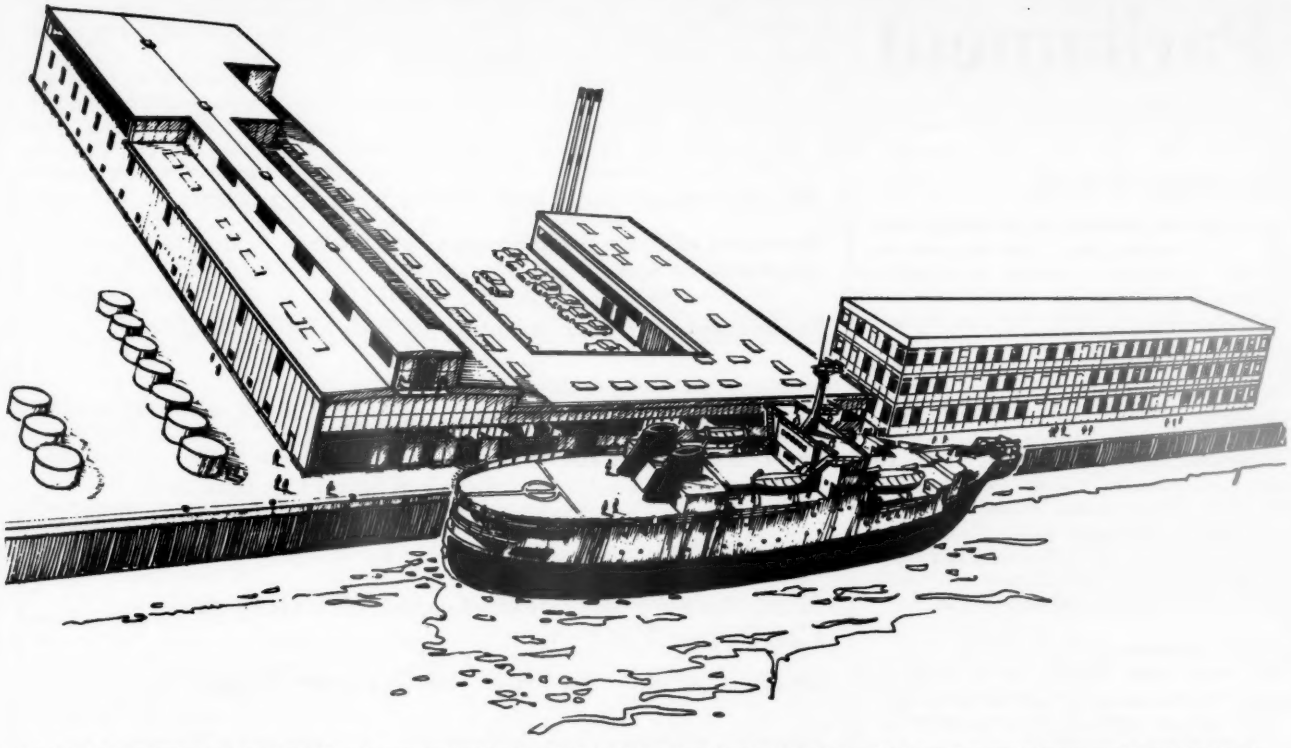
Such opportunities are not of course open to the users of the private telephone networks, leased by the Post Office to private companies, as well as to such institutions as the Ministry of Defence, British Airways or the major Banks. The essence of the private network is that it cannot normally be connected to the public network and it operates on its own dedicated circuits. Nevertheless the system is attractive to big private companies. There are now 1,600 international leased circuits – that is private telephone or telegraph circuits – between the UK and other countries. And though the Post Office is in competition with other telecommunications administrations in Europe for customers, business is expanding. Such a service can be an influential factor when international organisations are deciding in which country to establish their central office.

For their communications with America, Asia and other countries, the big companies like to economise on the long distance circuits and establish a single 'hub' for their communications in Europe, with relatively short circuits interconnecting between European companies. The British Post Office seeks to attract such hubs to the UK and is in competition with other telecommunications administrations in Europe. In addition to bringing in telecommunications business, such a policy has other advantages to the UK in trade and overseas earnings.

The same arguments apply particularly to international circuits for teleprinters. In 1971 a trial service was started which involved computer-controlled switching for companies with private networks leased from the Post Office. By



Cable pan at the Post Office's Central Marine Depot, Southampton. Loaded with submarine telephone cable, the pans, 18 ft. across, weigh up to 80 tons but are easily moved, floating on four hover-casters. The motor tug developed by the Post Office, supplies the airflow for the hover platforms.



An artist's impression of the Post Office's new cableship depot at Southampton Docks. Modern cable-handling techniques enable cableships to be loaded in as little as four hours—compared with four days under previous methods.

1973 companies started to take interest, and now tenders have gone out for the third generation of equipment. The Mitsubishi company, the first customer with the more advanced second generation equipment which came into use this month (July) are reported to be pleased with their new system and have built up their London communications centre to accommodate it. Basically, whereas 30 or 40 teleprinters may have been needed before, with 40 to 50 international circuits and all message handling done manually, automatic switching by computer can reduce this number to three or four machines and provide swift and accurate transfer of messages. Although companies in the United States and Hong Kong market similar systems, the Italians are the Post Office's main rival in Europe. Until the late 1960s there was little demand for this type of service because more communications went by mail, but multilinks by teleprinter are now part of the growth of international trade.

On the public circuit, telex operators can now dial 75 countries, and, through the international operator, they can reach almost as many more. The rapid growth in demand has meant that in many countries, the equipment has been put under strain. The quality of the service varies considerably and from the UK there are difficulties on those routes which still require the operator. Unfortunately these often tend to be the less developed countries where trade is growing fast. Countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia can barely keep pace with increasing demand. One of the major problems at the moment is trying to persuade countries to provide more circuits for international telex. With this in mind, the Post Office is arranging discussions with other countries, and, at the same time, introducing new switching equipment so that the manual services will be improved.

There are no such problems when it comes to data transmission. A relatively recent introduction, Datel gives secure and accurate transmission of data, at a variety of speeds, over the public network. The technology is advancing rapidly and many countries – most of Europe, Canada and the USA – can be reached.

A more experimental service is Confravision, which makes it possible to hold a television conference between the UK and either the Netherlands or Sweden. While testing the market, the Post Office is offering the service at a cut rate. Conference rooms are available at five centres in the UK, including London, Liverpool and Birmingham and the charge is £350 per hour for the Netherlands and £500 per hour for Sweden.

The present preoccupation of the External Telecommunications Executive is to improve the varied and complementary services it provides for the business user. With its comprehensive range of services, and participation in international decisions throughout the world it is well placed to advise on the most appropriate selection. The technology is well advanced; what remains is to continue with plans to identify opportunities and to keep pace with rising demand.

Parliament

Monday, 7 June

Surveillance licensing of textile imports

Dr. Keith Hampson (Ripon) asked how many civil servants are involved in operating the surveillance licensing of textile imports; and how many more would be required to extend the scheme to cover clothing.

'Some 27 staff are involved in my Department in operating the surveillance licensing of textile imports,' answered Mr. Deakins.

'The scheme also involves additional effort at ports by staff of HM Customs and Excise and some assistance from the Department of Industry. The numbers which would be required if the arrangements were extended to cover clothing would be of the order of a further 30 staff in my Department; there would also be additional work at ports.'

Trade missions to South Africa

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked how many trade missions will visit South Africa during 1975; and how many will visit other countries in Africa, including North Africa.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Sixteen missions to South Africa and 15 missions to other countries in Africa, including North Africa, have been approved for support under the British Overseas Trade Board's Outward Missions Scheme in 1975.'

Civil Aviation Authority – proposed headquarters

Mr. Frank Hatton (Manchester, Moss Side) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what discussions he has had with the Civil Aviation Authority about locating the headquarters of the Civil Aviation Authority in the City of Manchester.

'I am in touch with the Authority about the extent to which their Headquarters staff might be dispersed from London,' said Mr. Clinton Davis. 'No decisions have yet been taken on numbers or location.'

ECGD

Mr. Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough) asked if the ECGD paid any claims to British exporters resulting from defaults on payments due from Chile during 1974-75.

'Yes,' said Mr. Deakins. 'ECGD has paid and is continuing to pay claims to insured exporters in accordance with the terms of their guarantees where payment has not been received from Chile.'

Public bar prices

Mr. John Evans (Newton) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would reintroduce controlled public bar prices in all licensed properties.

'I intend to ensure that the prices being charged in licensed premises are clearly displayed to the customer,' said Mr. Williams.

Labelling of clothing

Mr. David Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would require the labelling of all clothing sold in the United Kingdom to indicate the country of origin.

'No sir,' said Mr. Williams. 'However, there is nothing to stop domestic manufacturers from labelling clothing to show that it is made in Britain.'

Industry Bill

Questions were asked by Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) and Mr. Ian Gow (Eastbourne) on the Secretary of State for Industry's discussions with the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industries about the Industry Bill, following the completion of the committee stage of the Bill on 12 June.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'My Rt. Hon. Friends the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State together with other Cabinet colleagues met representatives of the CBI and the TUC on 17 June and 18 June, respectively. In addition, my Rt. Hon Friend the Secretary of State held a further meeting with representatives of the CBI on 19 June. These consultations followed the undertakings given by my Rt. Hon. Friend the Prime Minister that between Committee and Report Stages the Government would consider representations by the TUC and the CBI.'

Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for: 'examples of the type of action aimed at frustrating the objectives of public ownership which may require the Government to introduce retrospectively further safeguarding provisions than those contained in the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill.'

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'We expect the safeguarding provisions to be adequate to prevent any deliberate dissipation of assets before vesting; but should any novel devices not specifically covered by the Bill be used, we shall be ready to introduce further provisions, which may be retrospective in their effect, to deal with them. The safeguarding provisions are not intended to inhibit normal commercial transactions.'

British shipbuilding industry

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked for a statement on the prospects of the British shipbuilding industry in the light of international conditions.

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'There is every sign that the world shipbuilding market is entering a period of severe recession. Although most of our shipyards have orders in hand that assure them of work for the next year or so, it would be over-optimistic to expect that the recession will not affect the British shipbuilding industry. My Rt. Hon. Friend hopes very soon to begin talks with both sides of the industry about the situation it faces. In the longer term it is one of the objects of nationalisation to improve the competitiveness of the industry and ensure its future prospects.'

North East Coast Shiprepairers Ltd.

Mr. Arthur Blenkinsop (South Shields) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for a statement regarding the progress of discussions with North East Coast Shiprepairers Ltd. regarding modernisation and development projects at their Tyne yards affecting both their efficiency and the welfare of the workers employed in the yards.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'The Department's approval was given on 4 July to a development scheme at one of the NEC's yards which will result in improved working facilities and better amenities for the workforce. No other major schemes have yet been submitted to

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Lord Beswick
Gregor MacKenzie
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Gerald Kaufman

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

the Department and smaller scale work does not require Departmental approval.'

Motor-cycle industry

Mr. Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for a statement about the financial condition of the motor-cycle industry; and whether he has any plans to inject further public money into it.

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'Consultants have been commissioned to examine the situation in the British motor cycle industry and its prospects. When we have received their report we will consider what the Government's policy towards the industry should be.'

National Enterprise Board

Sir John Langford-Holt (Shrewsbury) inquired about progress towards the acquisition of a headquarters building for the National Enterprise Board.

'Offices have already been leased for the Board in Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1,' said Mr. MacKenzie.

Steel prices

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for a forecast of the increase in demand for the products of the British Steel Corporation as a result of the recently announced flexible price policy; and for an estimate of the number of jobs which will be safeguarded by this action.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'It is hoped that the recently announced price changes will lead to significantly increased sales of steel strip products but in present market conditions it is not possible to make a specific forecast. Increased sales will clearly improve employment prospects.'

Timber imports

Mr. James Douglas-Hamilon (Edinburgh West) asked what percentage of Great Britain's timber requirements was imported from abroad in each year from 1960 to 1974 and in 1975 to date; and what percentage of Great Britain's timber requirements was provided by Scotland, England and Wales, respectively, during those years, year-by-year.

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'Approximately 90 per cent of Great Britain's timber requirements (including requirments for timber processed into boards, pulp and sheet and reel paper) was imported from abroad in each year from 1961 to 1974. Data for 1960 and 1975 and separate data for England, Scotland and Wales are not available.'

Television tube industry

Mr. Leslie Spriggs (St. Helens) asked what representations have been made to the Department of Industry about the future of the television tube industry at Ravenshead, St. Helens; and what steps are being taken to maintain a British television tube industry in the United Kingdom.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'I have carefully considered the representations made by the management and by the trade unions on behalf of the workers at Pilkington's television tube glassware factory at Ravenhead. I regret that I have found no justifiable way in which the Government could help to keep the factory in operation.

'I am looking urgently into the position of the UK manufacturers of colour tubes. Until that examination has been completed, I cannot say what action will be taken.'

Computer software industry

Mr. Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would publish the study carried out by his department on the United Kingdom computer software industry.

'The study is complete.' said Mr. Kaufman. 'The findings will be discussed with other Government Departments and, through the Computer Services Association, with the Industry. Thereafter, it is hoped to publish a report.'

Mr. Warren asked for information on the contract value of the computer software development contracts placed to date by requirement boards with industry and with HM Government establishments, respectively.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'Since the inception of the Department's Requirements Boards early in 1973 the total values of computer software development contracts placed has been approximately:

Industry £1,300,000
HM Government establishments
£2,900,000

The major part of these figures represents software development associated with R & D projects, not specifically directed to software development, supported by the Requirements Boards, but also includes software contracts placed within the Advanced Computer Technology Project and the Software Products Scheme by the Computer Systems and Electronics Requirements Board. The expenditure in HM Government establishments includes work at the Computer Aided Design Centre, and the Computing Science Division of the National Physical Laboratory.'

Fluorocarbons in aerosols

Mrs. Joyce Butler (Haringey, Wood Green) asked to what extent fluorocarbons are used as the propellant gas for aerosols available in Great Britain.

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'Fluorocarbons are used as the propellant in approximately 70 per cent of the aerosol spray cans available in Great Britain.'

Government money for producer co-operatives

Mr. Bruce Grocott (Lichfield and Tamworth) asked how much Government money has been given to producer co-operatives distinguishing between grants and loans.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'Under Parts I and II of the Industry Act 1972, £10,053,510 has been made available to manufacturing companies with a co-operative form of organisation. £5,400,000 has been in the form of loans, the remainder as grant.'

American civil aircraft market

Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Derby North) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what plans he has for increased British penetration of the American civil aircraft market.

'The USA is our best customer for aerospace products, taking a third of our aerospace exports in 1974, worth about £192 million,' replied Mr. Kaufman. 'We shall continue every effort to improve on this and consolidate our already strong position in the aeroengine and equipment fields.'

EEC aircraft industries

Mr. Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea North) asked what proposals are being made by the EEC Commission for the merging of the aircraft industries of EEC countries under a central authority.

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'The Council of Ministers' Resolution of 4 March 1975 refers to a preliminary general report on aircraft industry policy to be prepared by the Commission. This could well deal with the organisation of the industry. We have not yet received copies of this paper, which I understand has not been finalised.'

HS 146

Mr. Geoffrey Pattie (Chertsey and Walton) asked when the Secretary of State for Industry plans his next meeting with the parties involved in the discussions about the future of the HS 146; and for a statement about the progress of consultations so far.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend has now received the Report from the Tripartite Working Group composed of representatives of the trades unions, Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd. and officials. The next step is for my Rt. Hon. and Noble Friend the Minister of State to discuss this with the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.'

OPEC

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Energy: 'When is Great Britain expected to submit its application to join OPEC; and whether full membership is anticipated or observer status?'

'The Government has no plans to apply for membership of OPEC,' answered Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr. Skeet also asked for a statement upon the implications for Great Britain of the conclusions reached at the recent OPEC conference in Libreville, Mabon.

'OPEC decided to adjust prices from 1 October 1975,' said Mr. Benn. 'I cannot predict what change they will make. The principal effect on the UK will be to add an additional £33 million to our import costs for every 1 per cent by which oil prices are increased.'

Tuesday, 8 July

Worker co-operatives

Mr. Geoffrey Edge (Aldridge-Brownhills) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would make a statement on the progress his department is making in encouraging the growth of worker co-operatives.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The Government are considering the proposal to set up a Co-operative Development Agency, but no decisions have yet been taken. Co-operative projects can be considered for assistance under the Industry Act 1972 provided they meet the necessary criteria.'

National Consumer Council

Mr. Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked about the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection's plans to meet representatives of the National Consumer Council.

'I intend to meet the representatives of the National Consumer Council as soon as the Government have published a White Paper setting out their decisions on counter-inflation measures,' said Mrs. Williams.

Brewers' profits

Mr. John Evans (Newton) asked what was the price of draught bottled beers, wines, spirits and cordials sold by the six leading brewers in March 1974 in their tied houses; and what is the present price.

Mr. MacLennan said that between March 1974 and May 1975 the alcoholic drink subgroup of the Retail Price Index rose by 33.8 per cent. 'The underlying data do not enable the prices of the six leading brewers to be distinguished, or the prices charged in tied houses,' he said.

Mr. Evans asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would hold an inquiry into the level of brewers' profits.

Mr. Maclennan replied: 'Brewers' profit margins are subject to control under the Price Code. The latest annual reports of the major brewers show a decline in pre-tax profits, but if my Hon. Friend has any evidence that the controls are proving ineffective I should be glad to have it.'

Mr. Evans then asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection is satisfied that the level of brewers' profits are in keeping with the social contract.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'The social contract covers a range of social and economic policies, including the Price Code under which companies' profits are regulated. I am satisfied that brewers' profits are being kept within the limits imposed by the Code.'

Motor car prices

Mr. Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would publish the prices and percentage change in prices of the more popular mass production British cars as at January 1973, January 1974, January 1975 and the latest available figures, if she would provide the corresponding statistics for foreign produced cars with the greatest penetration in the British market and if she would initiate a study into prices in the British car manufacturing industry.

'Prices of both UK and foreign manufactured cars sold on the domestic market are regularly published in motoring journals,' said Mr. Maclennan. 'While I do not rule out a study, I see no reason to make it a priority for a reference to the Price Commission. Proposed increases in the prices of British cars are examined by the Price Commission in accordance with the normal Price Code notification provisions for large manufacturers.'

Aircraft noise

Mr. Toby Jessel (Twickenham) asked for information about the effects of aircraft noise upon health.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'Such evidence as is available about the effect of aircraft noise on health is inconclusive. My Department has, therefore, financed a research project on this subject which is being carried out with the guidance of the Medical Research Council.'

Footwear industry in France

Mr. William Clark (Croydon South) asked for information about the extent to which state help is given to the footwear industry in France.

'Our information is that no special direct state help is given to the footwear industry in France,' said Mr. Deakins. 'But some years ago the industry's federation set up a committee (composed mainly of industrialists but with Government representation) for the restructuring of that industry. For this purpose the committee receives the proceeds of a para-fiscal tax levied on shoe sales in France according to a number of detailed rules.'

Petrol coupons

Mr. Andrew Welsh (South Angus) asked the Secretary of State for Energy whether the first issue of petrol coupons are now null and void, and whether a new set would be issued should similar circumstances warrant it.

Mr. Benn said: 'Yes. The basic ration books and the sheets of supplementary coupons for petrol ("S" coupons) and Derv ("D" coupons) which were issued during the 1973/74 emergency are now obsolete and can be destroyed. New coupons to new designs would be issued if necessary in a future emergency.'

Wednesday, 9 July

Alfred Herbert Ltd.

Mr. George Park (Coventry North East) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for a statement about the long term support for Alfred Herbert.

Mr. Varley's statement is published on page 132.

Post Office

Mr. Michael Heseltine (Henley) asked for the latest estimate of the profit or loss of the Post Office for the current year.

Mr. Varley replied: 'I have been in close touch with the Chairman of the Post Office on this and he informs me that on present indications the total likely deficit is estimated as being of the order of £300 million. I understand from the Chairman that he is about to put new tariff proposals to the Price Commission and to the Post Office Users' National Council.'

HS 146

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked for a statement on the findings of the tripartite working group set up to examine the future of the HS 146.

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend the Minister of State (Lord Beswick) has issued an invitation to the CSEU to discuss the report with their Aerospace Committee. It would be preferable to await the outcome of this meeting before considering the question of a statement.'

EEC Regional Fund

Mr. Hamish Watt (Banff) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'If, when submitting applications for financial assistance to the EEC Regional Fund, it is his intention to pursue the same policy as that which currently applies in respect of the Government's submission of applications to the EEC Social Fund?'

'The Government is considering the procedure to be adopted for submitting applications to the European Regional Development Fund,' answered Mr. MacKenzie.

Imports of footwear

Mr. William Clark (Croydon South) asked for figures showing the UK imports of footwear in quantity and value from (a) Romania, (b) Czechoslovakia and (c) Poland for the years 1973 and 1974.

Mr. Deakins gave the following information:

	1973		1974	
	Thousand pairs	£'000 cif	Thousand pairs	£'000 cif
Romania	739	1,458	842	1,597
Czechoslovakia	2,266	3,362	3,018	4,815
Poland	2,358	2,690	3,353	4,256

Terotechnology

Mr. Michael Latham (Melton) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, how many copies of the seven publications on terotechnology produced by his department were distributed to applicants in 1974; and what was the cost to public funds of producing and distributing this literature.

'A total of 8,270 copies of the seven terotechnology publications were distributed in 1974 at a cost of £850,' answered Mr. Kaufman.

Mr. Latham also wanted to know the specific nature of the Department of Industry's relationship with the National Terotechnology Centre; and when it was set up by the department; why the Centre had been set up under contract to the Department of Industry, what level of Government subsidy or financing is envisaged for the first year of its operation and under what class of the departmental vote that expenditure is intended to be borne.

Mr. Kaufman answered that the National Terotechnology Centre is operated by the Electrical Research Association under contract with the Department of Industry. The contract came into force on 1 April 1975.

He went on: 'The National Terotechnology Centre has been set up to promote in industry and commerce an appreciation of the benefits to be secured from the practice of terotechnology.

'The contract for the Centre provides for a maximum payment in its first year of operation of £50,000. The expenditure falls under Class IV, Vote 4 Industrial Innovation, Technological and Industrial Sponsorship.'

Mr. Latham then asked what work was previously undertaken by the Department of Industry's Committee for Terotechnology; what were the terms of reference of that committee; when it was set up; how often it met during 1974; and who were its members.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'The Committee for Terotechnology is one of the subsidiary Committees set up under the Committee for Industrial Technologies. It is charged with advising on the best methods of establishing the practice of terotechnology in industry and commerce.

'The Committee was set up in 1970. It met four times during 1974. I have placed in the Library a pamphlet giving its terms of reference and membership.'

Thursday, 10 July

Nationalised industries

Mr. Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what payments were made to each of the nationalised industries for which he is responsible for tasks undertaken by them which were not in their commercial interest, in each of the years 1973 to 1975.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The Post Office has received payments in compensation for price restraint during the financial years 1972/73 and 1973/74 as follows:

1972/73	£9.7 million
1973/74	£123.5 million

'I regret that figures for the financial year 1974/75 (ended 31 March 1975) are not yet available. No other payments of this nature are made to the nationalised industries for which my Rt. Hon. Friend is responsible.'

Mr. Woof also asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what were the total borrowings of each of the nationalised industries for which he is responsible, at the latest available date.

Mr. MacKenzie gave the total borrowings of the nationalised industries as at 31 March 1974, as follows:

British Steel Corporation	£842 million
Post Office	£3,904 million

Mr. Woof asked for similar information regarding the Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'The total borrowings of the British Airways Board and its subsidiaries at 31 March 1975 amounted to £185.7 million, of which outstanding loans from the National Loans Fund accounted for £80.1 million. In addition the Board had received by that date public dividend capital totalling £216.3 million.

'At the same date the British Airports Authority's net borrowings from the National Loans Fund were £4.3 million and in addition the Authority's initial capital debt amounted to £52.9 million.'

Concorde

Mr. Donald Stewart (Western Isles) asked for the latest figure for the costs of developing the Concorde aircraft.

Mr. Kaufman answered that the latest estimate of the manufacturers' total development costs in Britain and France remains at the figure of £1,096 million.

Industrial development in Dorset

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) wanted to know the number of applications received by the Department of Industry from that part of Dorset which became Dorset consequent upon the passage of the Local Government Act, and which, for IDC purposes, is now within the South-West Economic Planning Council Area.

Mr. MacKenzie told him that, during the period 1 April 1974 to 31 May 1975, eight applications for IDCs were approved and none refused for the Christchurch and Bournemouth Districts combined.

Sperm whale oil

Mr. Michael Grylis (North West Surrey) inquired about the value and weight of the annual consumption of sperm whale oil used by the leather industry; the precise applications to which this oil is put by the industry; and the value of the resulting exports of goods containing this oil.

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'Sperm oil is used in the leather industry to give pliability and stretch properties to gloving and clothing leather.

'No figures are available of total consumption of sperm oil by the industry, but they are the major user, and total imports in 1974 were 11,275 tons, valued at £1.83 million. It is impossible to estimate the value of exports of goods containing this oil.'

Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked what had been the output of Govan Shipbuilders in terms of gross registered tonnage per man in each year since the company was formed and on a proportionate basis for the current year to date.

Mr. Kaufman gave the following information:

Gross registered tonnage completed per man in:	
1973	22.8 tons
1974	17.5 tons
1975 to date	20.4 tons

'The Hon. Member will appreciate that these figures depend inter alia on the degree of sophistication of the ships being built at any particular time,' said Mr. Kaufman.

Mr. Trotter also asked what improvement in productivity at Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. was aimed at in the report by Hill Samuel; to what extent this improvement failed to materialise; and for the reasons for the failure.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'In arriving at their conclusions Hill Samuel assumed a doubling of the productivity rates by the end of the fourth year of operation. To date productivity has remained broadly at the levels which were operating when the company was formed in 1972.

'The reason for this is that firstly the original assumption was over optimistic and secondly that capital equipment which should help to increase productivity has not yet come on stream.

'The company's proposals for further assistance, which the Government is now considering, are based on more conservative productivity assumptions.'

ECGD cost escalation scheme

Mr. Keith Stainton (Sudbury and Woodbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'What representations he has received to extend the "cost escalation" scheme operated by the Export Credits Guarantee Department above the present ceiling of 20 per cent in view of the 50 per cent or more increases in steel, other raw materials, and shipping costs, plus escalating wages, in the face of fixed price contracts demanded in the Middle East and Eastern Europe?'

Mr. Deakins replied: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend has received a number of representations about the scheme from the Confederation of British Industry, trade associations and exporting companies. We are considering these with our colleagues and hope to reach early conclusions. We are not, however, convinced of the need at this stage for major changes in the arrangements which my Rt. Hon. Friend announced on 20 February. Exporters already have the option of running the band of cost escalation cover from a higher starting point than the 10 per cent minimum threshold; they can thus raise the ceiling of cover above the minima of 20 per cent for credit contracts and 25 per cent for cash. These percentages, which relate to annual rates of increase, apply to those United Kingdom costs which qualify for cover.'

Mr. Terence L. Higgins (Worthing) asked how the limitations on the cost escalation scheme, covering export contracts which involve a manufacturing period of at least two years, would be operated.

'One of the qualifying criteria for access to the new scheme of cost escalation cover is that a contract must take at least two years to manufacture,' said Mr. Deakins. 'The precise calculation of this period in practice will depend upon the circumstances of each individual contract. Normally it will run from the date of signature to the date when manufacture is expected to be complete and the goods ready for export. Where the exporter's contractual responsibility extends for a reasonable period to cover installation or commissioning of the goods, some account may be taken of his UK costs in this further period provided that these costs represent a significant proportion of the overall UK costs.'

Bankruptcies of sole traders

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked how many sole traders have been declared bankrupt since 1 March 1974; and what percentage this represents of the total number of sole traders registered under the Business Names Act.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'The relevant figures most readily available are of Receiving Orders made in England and Wales against self-employed persons and individuals or partnerships carrying on business on their own account and are as follows:

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Period 1 Jan. 1975 to 31 Mar. 1975
3,578	3,490	3,115	2,469	3,387	1,101

'The percentage of those in the Business Names Register cannot be given as the Register is concerned only with those trading under a name other than their own.'

Protection for holidaymakers

Mr. Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would bring forward measures to secure protection for payments made by residents of the United Kingdom in respect of inclusive holidays abroad by land or sea, similar to that afforded to air passengers by the Air Travel Reserve Fund Tax Act 1975.

Mr. Shore answered: 'As I informed the House on 20 February, in introducing the Air Travel Reserve Fund Act, it is my intention to extend protection to such holidaymakers; but this will be a very much more complex area to tackle than that limited to the regulated field of organised air travel.'

Exports to African countries

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked for figures showing the value of British exports to South Africa in the first five months of 1975; and the total value of exports to all other countries in Africa (including North Africa) during the same period.

'£285 million fob and £556 million fob, respectively,' said Mr. Deakins.

Multi-fibre Agreement

Mr. Adam Butler (Bosworth) wanted to know the latest position in the negotiations under the multi-fibre agreement with textile exporting countries in the Far East; what arrangements have been concluded and which are still in progress; and for details of the countries and types of goods involved.

'An agreement with Pakistan has been initialled,' said Mr. Deakins. 'Agreement has been reached in Brussels on a mandate for negotiations with Japan. Community arrangements for restricting imports from Taiwan are to be adopted very shortly. Otherwise the situation remains as in the Reply which I gave to the Hon. Member on 23 May (*Trade and Industry*, 6 June, page 571).

Friday, 11 July

Marine safety

Questions were asked by Mr. Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull Central) on the Department of Trade's inquiry into marine safety organisation.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'My Department keeps its marine safety organisation under review in order to keep pace with change. From time to time it conducts reviews into specific areas, of which the following are some examples. Regulations for the safety of fishing vessels have recently been promulgated. The search and rescue organisation has been reviewed and it is hoped to make an announcement shortly. Two Working Groups are considering the question of discipline at sea. Proposals for converting certain 'M' Notices into legislation have recently been put to both sides of industry. Announcements on the outcome of such reviews are announced as and when appropriate.'

Mr. Nicholas Ridley inquired about the annual cost to public funds of rescue operations at sea.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'The total cost incurred by the Department of Trade in 1974/75 in connection with civil marine search and rescue operations was approximately £3¼ million. The provisions of Article 12 of the UN Convention on the High Seas (1958) which require the captain of any ship to render assistance in the saving of life at sea are used as guidance by HM ships. No separate record of these costs is maintained. Similarly, it is not possible to identify the cost to defence votes of mounting air search and rescue (SAR) operations. SAR flights are provided to meet service requirements but are deployed, when available, on behalf of the civil community.'

'Granton Harrier'

Mr. McNamara asked for a statement on the fire on the trawler Granton Harrier.

Mr. Clinton Davis's answer is published on page 138.

Trade treaties with Comecon countries

Mr. Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, what proposals he has for renewing the trade treaties with Comecon countries.

Mr. Shore said: 'Relations with Eastern European countries on trade questions which fall within the Common Commercial Policy of the EEC, including tariffs and quotas, are now a matter for the Community as a whole. Our post war bilateral agreements with Eastern European countries will have expired by the end of this year and will not be renewed. We can still conclude agreements for economic co-operation, and such agreements have been concluded with a number of these countries.'

British-owned tea estates in Sri Lanka

Mr. Russell Johnston (Inverness) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, what recent consultations his department has had with members of the Ceylon Association about conditions on British-owned tea estates in Sri Lanka.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend met representatives of the Ceylon Association on 30 May, and further discussions are taking place with officials of my Department. These discussions are concerned with conditions on the tea estates in Sri Lanka, with particular reference to the recommendations in the report prepared by the group of Hon. Members under the chairmanship of my Hon. and Learned Friend the Member for Warrington, and to the tea companies' ability to implement them.'

HOUSE OF LORDS

Thursday, 3 July

Ferranti Ltd.

Lord Orr-Ewing asked if: 'Her Majesty's Government have read the reports in the Sunday Telegraph *of 1 June that GEC and Vickers and a third engineering company all made approaches to the Government in an effort to help the Ferranti company to solve its difficulties and that these approaches were strongly discouraged?'*

Lord Beswick said: 'I am obliged to the Noble Lord for calling my attention to that newspaper report and for giving me this opportunity of saying that the report did not correctly represent the facts. No viable proposals were made by the private sector which would have secured for Ferranti Ltd. a future as a single entity, and it follows that none was dismissed by the Department of Industry in the manner suggested by the Noble Lord on 14 May and by the newspaper report of 1 June.'

Textiles

Lord Hale asked whether HM Government can state the Special Safeguard Measures relating to the importation of special textile products announced on behalf of the European Communities Commission to the European Assembly and specify the varieties of textiles and multi-fibres involved; the nature of the measures contemplated; and when they are likely to come into force.

Lord Beswick said: My Lords, if my Noble Friend refers to the statement made by M. Simonet, Vice-President of the Commission, on 20 June the action taken under Article 3 of the GATT Multi-fibre Arrangement is: to establish quantitative restrictions on imports from South Korea into Ireland of knitted and woven shirts of synthetic fibres; to establish quantitative restrictions on imports from South Korea into Germany and the Benelux countries of socks made from yarns of synthetic fibres; to enable the German authorities to suspend the issue of import authorisations for woven cotton cloth from Brazil until 31 May 1976.

'Analogous action has been taken to impose quantitative restrictions on imports from Taiwan by Germany and the Benelux countries. These measures are already in force.'

Friday, 4 July

Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill

The Earl of Kinnoull asked what restrictions are now imposed by Clause 31 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill (which it is now proposed to introduce next Session) on the investment policies and decisions of directors of companies affected by the Bill.

Lord Beswick replied: 'The purpose of Clause 31 is to prevent transactions which seek to dissipate the assets of companies before vesting. It is certainly not intended to restrict investment and other commercial decisions taken in the normal course of business and in good faith. We have made clear our willingness to discuss any particular difficulties with the companies concerned.'

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BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

Peter Shore speaks of interlocking partnerships between Britain and Arab world

A series of interlocking partnerships are being developed between Britain and the Arab world, said Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, addressing 150 top businessmen at the London seminar on 14 July organised by the Committee for Middle East Trade of the British Overseas Trade Board. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Shore, both addressed the seminar on opportunities for more trade between Britain and the Middle East.

COMET also invited three prominent speakers from the Middle East to take part. They were H.E. Abdul Rahman Salim Al Atiqi, the Kuwaiti Minister of Finance, H.E. Ahmed Ismail, the Egyptian Minister of Finance, and Dr. Ali Ahmed Attiga, the Secretary General of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The seminar examined present trends in UK/Middle East trade, including the increasing Government involvement, the economic outlook in the Middle East and the development plans of the oil producing countries there.

Mr. Shore began his speech by saying:

'The Prime Minister has already made clear the value we place on the economic relationship that is growing up between Britain and the Arab world. This new interdependence rests on the firm basis of the mutual interests and respect of both sides. It is, I believe, destined to become still more important to both of us in the years ahead.

'During the past few months I have seen something of the great leap forward that is taking place in the Arab world. I am deeply impressed by the scale of development that is under way in Arab countries. I am acutely aware, not only of the contribution that Britain is making now, but still more of what we can and should be doing in the future.

'Without question we are seeing a major shift in the pattern of the world's economic development towards the oil exporting countries among which several of the countries represented at this seminar are so prominent. For all of us, for Government as well as business, there is the challenge of how from now on we can best play an increasing and constructive role in Arab development.

'On our response to this challenge depends a good part of the future health of Britain's own industry and commerce. The day when we in this country become insensitive to the need for our products and skills anywhere in the world would indeed be the one when the prophets of doom reached their fulfilment.

'This seminar itself shows that the Arab countries want Britain's participation. Their advance would of course proceed without us. But we can if we choose make a distinctive contribution and one which I believe they will welcome very warmly.

'Last year the major Arab oil exporters earned oil revenues totalling some $58 billion, nearly two-thirds of all the oil revenues of the OPEC countries. A measure of the magnitude of this figure is that it was one and a half times more than the total exports of the United Kingdom.

'Last year also these same Arab countries imported goods from members of the OECD worth over $13 billion, nearly twice as much as they did in 1973 and over four times as much at the start of this decade. There were also much smaller imports from outside the OECD that we cannot yet put a figure to. But the great difference between oil revenues and the spending on imports from OECD suggests the immensely strong financial basis that the Arab oil producers have for their forward planning.

'Small wonder then that all of them have massive development programmes in hand, ranging up to the $142 billion that Saudi Arabia hopes to spend during the five years ending in 1980. They know that oil is a finite resource. They have set their sights firmly on a rapid and thorough going economic transformation.

'Nor is the thirst for economic development confined to the oil exporting states. Finance for development is necessarily much tighter in the other Arab countries. But they too are benefiting from oil through funds such as the Kuwait Fund, the Saudi Development Fund, the Abu Dhabi Fund and also the Arab multilateral institutions whose resources now amount to several billions of dollars. With their great scope for both agricultural and industrial expansion these other countries welcome initiatives from Britain and many other nations.

The role of Government

'The Arab states vary a great deal in the structure and organisation of their economies. But I do not think I am doing any of them an injustice when I say that the role of their Governments is of particular importance in terms of their economic development. In all of them it is the Government that is setting the lines of development and the Government is very much involved in at least the major projects.

'For their part the Arab countries actively want the matching interest and assistance of the British Government. They see that Government-to-Government contacts can help to maintain the thrust of their own development programmes. They understand that in this way they can get better access to the facilities, skills and products of both our public and private sectors.

'I emphasise the word public as well as private. A great deal of expertise lies in the public sector. I see a bigger role for it in the future in helping and sometimes leading the British effort to win big contracts. For example, the BSC and Transmark of British Rail are already active in several large Middle Eastern projects.

'In the Arab countries, as in several other areas of the world, Government-to-Government contacts are now vital to our whole economic and commercial relationship. I believe that it is very much in our own interest to develop them strongly.

This is one reason why I have done so much travelling during these past 17 months and why I intend to maintain an intensive schedule of overseas visits in the future.

'The organisation of these intergovernmental contacts depends on the wishes of our partner countries. Sometimes the best framework is a Joint Commission of the kind that has proved useful with East European states and Iran. Indeed some Arab states have said that they wish the first steps towards closer co-operation to be taken between Governments. They want to move quickly and they find the Joint Commission approach best suited to their own planning and administrative machinery.

'We have responded to their wishes very readily.

'This year we have already negotiated agreements for Joint Commissions with Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Egypt and we are discussing possible agreements with Qatar and elsewhere. Once these Joint Commissions are set up we should be able to identify more rapidly projects where British companies can participate. There will also be wider benefits for our trade generally.

'In other Arab states where for one reason or another such formal arrangements do not apply, closer contacts between Ministers and officials are nevertheless of great benefit to both sides. Flexibility is the key. I appreciate that conditions in each Arab state vary widely and the form our co-operation and participation takes cannot follow a set pattern. We must be adaptable.

Organisation in Government

'This new emphasis on intergovernmental relationships demands additional resources in our overseas posts and also new machinery in London. This is why last year I set up a Middle East Division in the Department of Trade. Besides focusing the Government's own efforts in the Middle East its function is to harness Government resources to support British firms in a joint effort to win business in these markets.

'And of course the BOTB's services for exporters are being strengthened in line with the growing market potential. This year, for example, the BOTB will be supporting twice as many firms engaged in missions and exhibitions as it did in 1974. And the Export Intelligence Service will be disseminating to its subscribers all the hard news of opportunities and market information that our posts in the Arab world can provide.

'Neither the EIS nor any other Government service mean that firms should skimp on their own sources of market intelligence. However much intergovernmental contacts develop there will remain many opportunities which are best detected through commercial rather than Government channels. So often getting to know the opportunity first is half of the battle – and in Arab countries sometimes a good deal more than half.

'In the large projects sector the BOTB's Overseas Projects Group is giving special emphasis to business in the Middle East and is working closely with our posts and our Middle East Division so as to be able to respond to opportunities at the earliest possible stage.

'Where, as so often happens, the size of a project demands the use of financial, technical or manpower resources greater than any single firm can provide, OPG will help form a British consortium. In this and other ways OPG acts as a focal point for mobilising Government support for British bids. The Group is currently providing help in 30 projects in the Middle East with a total value of about £3.8 billion.

'Experience has shown that if Britain is to win major projects in highly competitive Arab markets we must concentrate our efforts. Few of our competitors from other countries find themselves running against rival candidates from within their own frontiers. We must be able to match or surpass our competitors' ability to put forward a single, strong candidate with Government support. The Overseas Projects Group has a crucial part to play here when this approach suits the customers wishes.

'In the case of a major construction project, for example, OPG will consult the Export Group for the Constructional Industries and the Department of the Environment on the best candidate. When a suitable and willing candidate has been selected, our Post overseas will notify the customer. Subcontractors and others concerned in the UK will also be informed. I think that by and large industry now sees the benefits of a chosen instrument policy for these major contracts.

'The other initiatives in support of large-scale business that I have been glad to make during the past few months are the cost escalation and performance bond schemes, both available from ECGD.

'These facilities will prove particularly useful for companies doing business in e Arab world, and they are meeting a big demand. Under the cost escalation scheme applications worth some £1 million have already been approved in principle while others worth another £1 billion are being considered.

'What the cost escalation scheme does not set out to do is absolve businessmen from their job of seeking the best possible deal when they are negotiating contracts, or of absorbing themselves as much of rising costs as they can. Nor is it meant

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Prime Minister addresses Middle East seminar

'The reasons for the economic partnership which this seminar celebrates and seeks to build on are obvious,' said Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, in his address to the seminar. 'We each need and can put to good use what the other has got. We have the technology and expertise which our partners need for their ambitious development plans. The Arab markets present European firms – and in particular British firms – with enormous trading opportunities and scope for further expansion.

'Britain, with its close historical links with the Middle East, has a prominent part to play. We, of all the Europeans, are well placed to take the lead in trading with the Middle East.

'. . . The reality of selling to Arab countries dictates that Government and industry must get closer together in working out their strategies. The Government is there to create the right climate and prepare the ground for British firms in Arab markets. But to be fully effective we need the co-operation of industry and commerce . . .

'. . . Peter Shore will be telling you how the Government has responded to the requirements for trading in Arab countries and what we are doing to extend Anglo-Arab co-operation. I will say only that so far this year we have satisfactorily negotiated economic and co-operation agreements with Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Iraq. This greatly strengthened collaboration between Government's promises to bring increasing results in the future and enables us to direct our efforts where we can make the biggest contribution.

'In addition to the measures we have introduced this year, to ease the problems of cost escalation and performance bond requirements, which are proving welcome to a great many exporters, I hope that the outlines of the scheme for helping with pre-shipment finance for capital equipment for export will be announced shortly. Meanwhile ECGD will already consider particular cases where both the exporter and his banker wish to put them forward.

'For the most part of the Arab world wants the kind of things we in Britain can provide. We have the consultants to design and supervise, and the contractors to build the numerous industrial and social projects coming up in the years ahead – major new industries like petrochemicals and steel, manufacturing and processing plants, roads, ports, schools, hospitals and many others. You have only to look at some of the development plans which Arab countries have recently published, or revised upwards, to appreciate the great scale of what we are talking about.

'. . . The Arab countries are by no means short of willing partners from the rest of the world who are anxious to become involved in their development. But in many cases they would like to deal with Britain. We must show ourselves worthy of this goodwill. This seminar will, I hope, increase the number of British companies making maximum efforts to participate in the Arab world's resurgence.'

to provide more than a breathing space while we sharply reduce the rate of inflation in this country.

'These, in broad terms, are the ways in which we are responding to the needs of the Arab and other comparable markets. What we are creating is a series of interlocking partnerships – between the British Government and Arab Governments, between the British Government and companies in this country, and between British companies and Governments and other customers in the Arab world.

'The sooner we develop these partnerships further the sooner we shall reduce the obstacles that still remain.

'We in Britain need to understand the Arab world's impatience for development. We also have to understand the problems that world still faces so that we can effectively mesh our skills and products in with its requirements. We must learn that we are not just in the business of selling goods and services. The Arab need is for partners in development with all that it implies in terms of a broad and creative approach on our side.

'Equally important we shall not be the partner in development Arab countries need unless we ourselves have the vision to put sufficient resources into our own investment, marketing and back-up services. In Arab resurgence there is scope for the resurgence of this country as well.

Industry's response

'So far this year nearly 7 per cent of total exports have been to the Arab world. Our exports there are running at well over £100 million a month and the value increase above 1974 is 100 per cent. In some of these countries – Iraq, Oman, Abu Dhabi and Dubai and the Northern Emirates – the rise of our exports is around or above 200 per cent.

'Nor is growth confined to the oil exporting countries. Outside this group the increase of our exports has ranged from a third in the case of Morocco to over 70 per cent for Egypt and the Sudan.

'But we are in the early days of meeting the challenge posed by Arab development. Over the next few years development plans will increasingly match the financial resources that are now available.

'In the past Britain has contributed, on a scale quite disproportionate to our size, to the progress of other countries. At least three continents bear witness to the energy and resources of the people of this country. I am sure that we in Britain can play a great part in the continuing transformation of the Arab world.'

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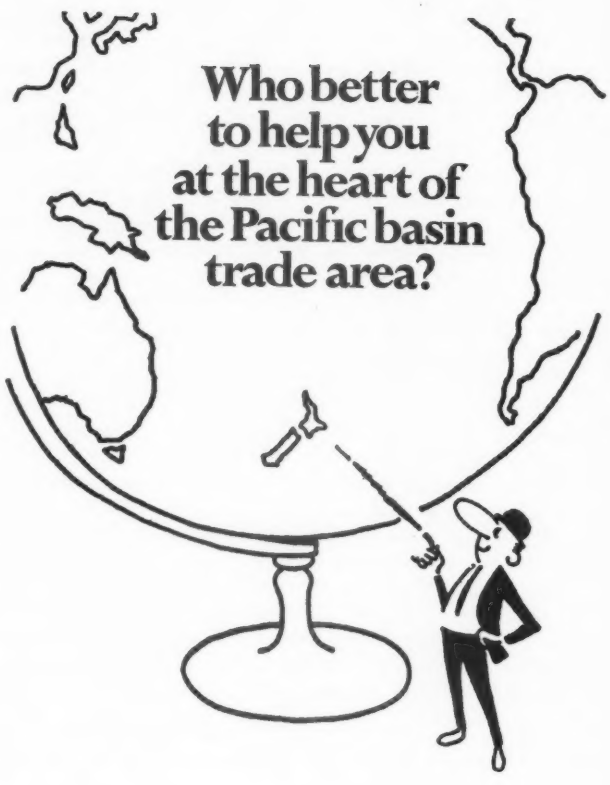

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BOTB News

Sir Frederick Catherwood on education and training for overseas trade

'There is a strong commercial case for firms to pay more attention to the unavoidable formalities and basic requirements of international trading and to recognise the need to equip their staffs with the knowledge and techniques to deal with them effectively,' said Sir Frederick Catherwood, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, during a presentation to industry of the Foundation Course in Overseas Trade at the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 9 July.

The current problems of investment, capacity, shortages of material and skilled labour as well as inflation were, said Sir Frederick, to a degree outside the direct control of individual firms. In contrast training and education in one area in which firms could themselves exert influence in their own favour. He said that by improving the skills of their overseas trading staff, opportunities were maximised and overseas earnings would not be eroded through avoidable mistakes.

Sir Frederick referred to the report on Education and Training for Overseas Trade which the Board commissioned in 1972. He stated that although the Board is not engaged in education and training itself, the success and effectiveness of the Board's policies depend very largely on the co-operation of organisations more directly involved in this field. The academic system was responding most encouragingly to the Course, and over 35 colleges and polytechnics would offer it this autumn.

Egyptian rail experts meet ministers

On 14 July, three senior Egyptian railway experts met Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, Neil Carmichael, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport and Richard Marsh, Chairman, British Railways Board. The Egyptian visitors are being sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board, the Railway Industry Association of Great Britain and the British Railways Board.

During their stay in Britain (from 13-20 July), the Egyptian experts will visit London Bridge station to see the new re-signalling scheme and signal box; have a trip on the High Speed Train; visit the Railway Technical Centre, Derby; go to Metro Cammell, Birmingham; and visit the General Electric Co. plants in Manchester and Preston.

Egypt plans to reconstruct many of her major railway lines and the World Bank has approved a second $37 million loan to Egyptian Railways.

The three members of the inward mission are His Excellency Aly El Sayed, Minister of State for Transport and Communications, Federation of Arab Republics; Engineer Aly Daguistani, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Egypt; and Engineer Mahmoud K. Mortagui, Chairman of Egyptian Railways.

Visits by British Overseas Commercial Officers

The following Overseas Commercial Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions:

Italy
J. Anton, Commercial Officer, Locally Engaged Grade 1, in Rome since April 1974.
Available: October 1975.

Mauritius
B. W. A. Miller, Second Secretary (Commercial), in Port Louis since May 1974.
Available: November 1975.

Nicaragua
S. E. Warder, First Secretary, Head of Chancery and Consul in Managua since February 1973.
Available: November 1975.

British firms and organisations, other than those in Northern Ireland and in the areas covered by the Department of Trade Offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary to meet the officers for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Overseas Visitors' Bureau, Department of Trade, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Firms and organisations who wish to meet these officers in Northern Ireland should contact the Export Branch of the Department of Commerce, Belfast.

Because Commercial Officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to fit everyone in. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services and Promotion Division of the Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU who are in close touch with all Overseas Commercial Officers can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London the Regional Offices of the Department of Industry, or in Northern Ireland, the Department of Commerce Belfast, can also help.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Best of Britain promotion a big hit in Australia

From Frank Culver, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Sydney: Australia's largest and most spectacular promotion of British merchandise and craftsmanship was staged by David Jones in their chain of retail stores across the continent*. Starting in Adelaide on 28 April, the Best of Britain '75 promotion ended in Perth on 7 June.

Long and detailed planning by David Jones, imaginatively supported by the British Overseas Trade Board laid the foundations for this boost to British goods.

In publicity terms the promotion was the most effective ever conducted by the store; the biggest and most comprehensive part was staged in Sydney, the centre of the most densely populated area of Australia.

Although a final analysis of sales figures has not yet been made, the six weeks' long promotion was clearly an outstanding success. Estimates put the overall sales of British merchandise far in excess of expectations. Of the A$4 million worth of British goods ordered especially for the promotion over and above David Jones' normal substantial purchases in Britain, 90 per cent was sold during the promotion itself and repeat orders on a number of lines have already been placed.

The sales floors and windows of all the David Jones' stores were decorated with banners carrying a black bowler hat and monocle with the Union Jack centre, providing an eye-catching motif for the Best of Britain '75. Union Jack cubes were suspended immediately above the point of sale of British goods.

A provisional assessment by David Jones indicates a general upturn in trading for several categories of consumer goods. Much of the large quantity of ladies' fashions purchased for the promotion was released for sale before the event, to catch the winter buying period, but substantial quantities were still sold during the promotion. Departments with the largest stocks of British goods all tripled their sales. In men's wear casual fashions sold well, particularly knitwear and sports trousers, but sales of men's suits were disappointing, reflecting a current downward trend here in the sales of higher priced men's wear. Top end children's clothing sales were quite good; this is an area which can and should be further exploited by British exporters in the medium price range.

Fashion accessories and cosmetics did extremely well. Among the best performers were Shilton handbags, Corocraft jewellery, Kent brushes, Mary Quant and Biba. Unfortunately supplies of ladies' and children's shoes were greatly impeded by Australian import quota restrictions. A major 'Start-rite' shoe promotion had to be abandoned for this reason.

Traditional furniture was also very successful, particularly Ercol, Strongbow, Brett and Reproducts, while furnishing fabrics and Peerless light fittings and lamps sold extremely well.

The visiting British artisans and craftsmen in the homewares division were extremely diligent and conscientious and stimulated sales. Glassware, particularly Stewart Crystal and Dartington, led the field. Silverware was good and Royal Doulton and Wedgwood also sold well. One hundred figurines from Royal Doulton were sold during the promotion in Sydney alone.

Food sales were excellent and exceeded expectations by a substantial margin. Twinings tea, British biscuits, jams and preserves were among the best selling lines. English cheeses, some of them demonstrated and tested for the first time in David Jones' stores, made a strong impact.

To mark this successful promotion Jim Rooke, Chief Executive of the British Overseas Trade Board, presented a plaque to Charles Lloyd Jones, Chairman of David Jones, on 13 June. The plaque carries the device of a 17th century galleon which has been used by the Board of Trade since 1786 and was recently adopted as the symbol of the British Overseas Trade Board.

Mary Quant consultants drawing a crowd for their make-up demonstrations at the 'Best of Britain '75' promotion in Australia, which ended in Perth on 7 June.

* See also page 575 of the 6 June issue of *Trade and Industry*.

British lasers right on beam at opto-electronics show, Munich

A director of Ealing Beck Ltd. demonstrating the company's Stereo 3 microscope at LASER '75 in Munich.

From C. Pattinson, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Munich: The second laser and opto-electronics exhibition and accompanying congress was held in Munich from 24-27 June. Over 400 visitors from 28 countries were attracted to this year's 'LASER'. They were able to see the wares of 167 firms from 12 countries, including the USSR for the first time.

This year's fair was far more oriented to the practical uses for laser technology, compared to the first 'LASER' held in Munich two years ago which was more a platform for scientists to discuss their mutual problems. This was appreciated by the visitors and lends strength to the organisers now probably justified claim that Munich has become the 'laser centre' of Europe.

Of the 167 exhibitors, 55 came from Germany and 53 from the USA, the traditional home of laser technology. Britain's strength and endeavours in this field can be judged by the fact that we took a very worthy third place, with 34 exhibitors. The next largest contingent came from Switzerland with seven exhibitors.

Seventeen of the British exhibitors were on a joint venture stand organised by the Scientific Instrument Research Association and the British Overseas Trade Board. The stand was of high quality and drew envious comments from other exhibitors.

One of the busiest of joint venture exhibitors was Culham Laboratory, which is part of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Culham Laboratory researches into uses for laser technology, and showed a Ferranti CO_2 laser source of very advanced design, to which they had attached a working head of their own which was merrily cutting quartz glass throughout the exhibition. This method of cutting has the advantage that it gives a very clean cut with no further working needed, such as grinding or polishing, which is necessary with conventional methods. Culham have also developed a laser system for cutting suit material to shape before making up.

It can be said without reservation that all of the joint venture exhibitors were extremely pleased with the show, which attracted an unusually high standard of visitor, and all expected good business to result. All our joint venture exhibitors said they would be at the next 'LASER' exhibition, which takes place in Munich from 7-10 June 1977. Further details can be obtained from the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade.

Orthopaedic surgery exhibition, Copenhagen

The British Overseas Trade Board supported six British firms at the exhibition staged concurrently with the World Congress of the International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology (SICOT), held in Copenhagen from 6-11 July. The joint venture group was organised in collaboration with the British Hospitals Export Council.

British exhibits included general orthopaedic instruments, new prosthesis for total hip replacement, a clean air enclosure system, surgical dressings, adhesive drapes, aids for handicapped and a microclimator unit.

This Congress and Exhibition, the 13th of the series, is a peripatetic event held every three years. For the specialists it is a major meeting place featuring the progress in orthopaedic reconstruction and rehabilitation.

GEC stands at the Poznan International Technical Goods Fair, 7-18 June. A total of 113 British firms exhibited in a pavilion organised by the British Overseas Trade Board. They showed a wide range of goods, including engineering machinery, heavy machinery tools, electronic components, mobile cranes, chemicals, graphic art products, refrigeration equipment, fork lift trucks and orthopaedic implements.

British stand makes incision at eighth medical exhibition in Zagreb

From D. Montgomery, British Consulate-General, Zagreb: The eighth in the series of the biennial 'Medicine and Medical Aids' exhibitions (incorporating 'Interlabor' covering the field of laboratory equipment) was held in Zagreb from 16-22 June. It was only the second one to be staged as a separate, independent event. Organisationally, the exhibition was excellent – as on previous occasions, and the interest which it generated in Yugoslav medical circles was given an additional boost by the presence in Zagreb of several hundred delegates attending the 19th International Hospital Federation Congress.

Some 445 exhibitors participated of which 370 came from 19 foreign countries. Leading the field by much more than a stethoscope were the 28 British companies on the British Overseas Trade Board/British Surgical Export Group joint venture stand, the largest foreign participation. For many Yugoslav medical people the British stand was the outstanding feature of the whole event.

The British companies presented a broadly based selection of products, including the revolutionary EMI Scanner (one is now installed and operational in a Zagreb hospital), anaesthetic and operating theatre equipment (tables and patient monitoring), precision surgical instruments, the latest in 'disposables', a fully equipped Range Rover ambulance, and dental fillings.

Rather unexpectedly the first spectacular business success on the British stand was achieved in the dental field when orders for some £15,000 worth of dental fillings were booked on the second day – the largest amount sold in one day by the firm in question at any trade exhibition in the past 20 years! For others, the first two days were quiet in terms of serious inquiries or firm orders, but the metabolic rate quickened in mid-week and soon operating tables, surgical instruments and the like were being booked for the delivery room.

The EMI stand at the Medicine and Medical Aids Exhibition, which ran in Zagreb from 16-22 June.

Apart from the 28 firms on the collective stand, a number of other British companies exhibited at 'Medicine and Medical Aids' in their own name or through their agents for Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is a promising market for British medical equipment, but there is stiff competition from other European countries.

CBI reports on South American oil countries

The CBI has now published two reports following a British Overseas Trade Board sponsored mission, which recently returned from South America. The reports – 'Venezuela Now' and 'Ecuador Now' – are said to be the most up-to-date surveys currently available on the economic and political situations in these two oil-producing countries and give valuable pointers to export opportunities for British goods and services.

The mission was led by Sir Peter Hope, former British Ambassador to Mexico, and Sir John Wrightson, chairman of Head Wrightson and Co. Ltd., who was Deputy Leader. The mission teams consisted of specialists in the main fields of opportunity for British industry and commerce, including agriculture and agricultural machinery, fisheries, construction (ports, railways, roads and shipbuilding), mining equipment, chemical and petrochemical engineering, electrical engineering and finance.

The reports are available from CBI Print and Publications Department, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LP, price £3 each.

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842.

Engineers in symposia in South America

Sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board in association with the British Consultants Bureau, a group of 11 British consulting engineers have taken part in two symposia at Caracas and Bogota.

The symposia which have been highly successful have just ended. The subjects of the papers were specifically selected to cover aspects of the new technical and economic needs of both countries.

Sessions were well attended by specialists from the private and official sectors and a group of Ecuadorian engineers was present during the discussions in Bogota. Contacts established between consultants in both countries should lead to closer co-operation in future.

The arrival of Ernest Armstrong, British Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Department of the Environment (foreground, wearing glasses) and (on Mr. Armstrong's left) His Excellency Fereidun Mahdavi, Minister of Commerce for Iran, at the international fair for building and construction engineering, materials and equipment, Construction '75, in Tehran. Taking part in the exhibition, which ran from 22-27 June, were 47 British companies, supported by the British Overseas Board and the Building Materials Export Group.

Missions and Tours

The new British Overseas Trade Board-sponsored Foundation Course in Overseas Trade will be offered by more than 35 UK polytechnics and colleges of further education in the autumn. The course was the subject under discussion during a lunchtime seminar at the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce on 18 June, attended by (above, left to right) Bill Pearson, chairman of the Chamber's Education Committee, David Liston, BOTB's education adviser, and Arthur Day, Director-General of the Institute of Export. BOTB chairman, Sir Frederick Catherwood (pictured left), spoke at a presentation of the course to industry on 9 July at the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

En route to Britain, the winners of a Beecham Research Ltd., Japan, 'best salesman' competition visiting the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. The salesmen toured the Sporting, Camping, and Leisure Goods Exhibition at the centre, before departing to Britain for an eight-day combined sightseeing and study visit.

Panama seminar at London Chamber

A discussion meeting, on Panama and the Colon Free Zone, will take place at the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, on 24 July at 11 a.m. Mr. R. M. John, HM Ambassador in Panama, and Mr. Clifford Maduro, a member of the Board of Governors of the Colon Free Zone, have both agreed to attend and to speak on the current political and economic situation in Panama and the operations of the Colon Free Zone.

This meeting should provide an excellent opportunity for any firm with reasonable interests in Latin America to assess the advantages of using the Free Zone as a base for supplying their agents in this region. A considerable number of foreign and one or two British firms have already been attracted to the Free Zone by the opportunities it offers for improving trade, particularly for goods of small bulk which can easily be carried by air.

A sandwich and wine luncheon will follow the meeting in the St. Paul's Suite of the London Chamber.

For further information contact Miss Tamara Lazarowicz, tel. 01-248 4444, ext. 34.

Birmingham Chamber visit to Sao Paulo

A 16-man mission, led by Mr. J. R. Saunders, director, J. B. and S. Lees Ltd., West Bromwich, left Birmingham on 3 July, for a nine-day visit to Brazil.

The mission, organised by Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board, is the second to visit Brazil in the past eight months and will be based in São Paulo.

Nine of the participants are visiting Brazil for the first time, indicating the very keen interest, by Midlands firms in breaking into this highly profitable market.

Midlands participants are: Edwin Preston Ltd., Wolverhampton; Mil Ltd., Wolverhampton; Wyko Equipments Ltd., Dudley; G. F. Redfern and Co., Kidderminster; Metal Closures Ltd., West Bromwich; Morganite Thermal Designs, Stourport-on-Severn; Joshua Bigwood and Sons Ltd., Wolverhampton; and J. B. and S. Lees Ltd., West Bromwich.

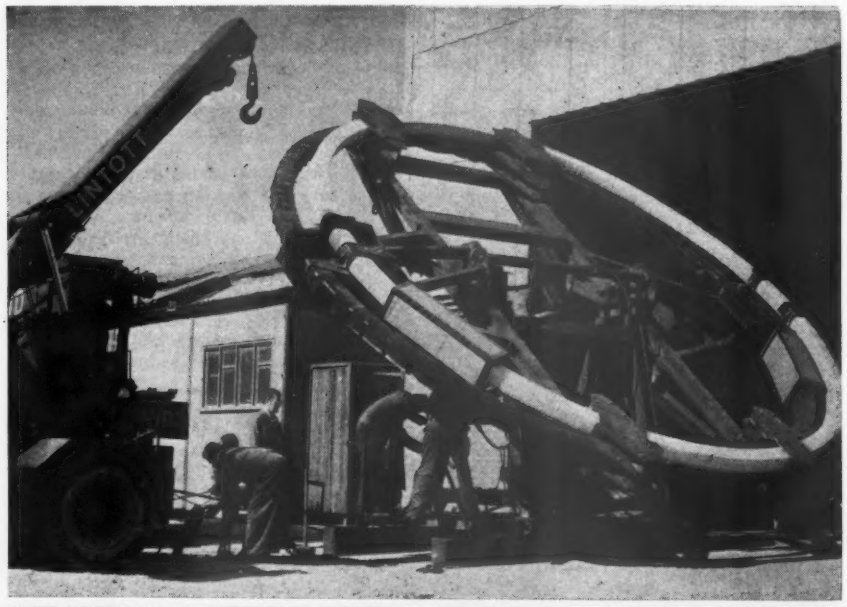
Export Business

Top left: GEC Medical Equipment Ltd., have obtained an order valued in excess of £300,000 to supply medical X-ray equipment to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Defence in Libya. The order is for the supply of mobile chest radiography units and also for diagnostic X-ray generators and tables, complete with image intensifier systems and related equipment, for installation in hospitals throughout Libya.

Bottom left: A section of gas cleaning equipment being welded at Peabody Holmes' Oldbury plant. The company is supplying £170,000 worth of equipment for a steelworks in Mexico. The contract was placed by Davy Ashmore International Ltd. who are responsible for the £50 million steel plant (see also *Trade and Industry*, 30 May, page 523).

Top right: An electro-magnet coil, possibly among the largest ever made, being despatched by Lintott Engineering Ltd. to West Germany. Ten coils, supplied by the company under a £250,000 contract, will be used in research into controlled thermo-nuclear fusion. The coil shown is 22 ft. in-diameter, and weighs 2½ tons.

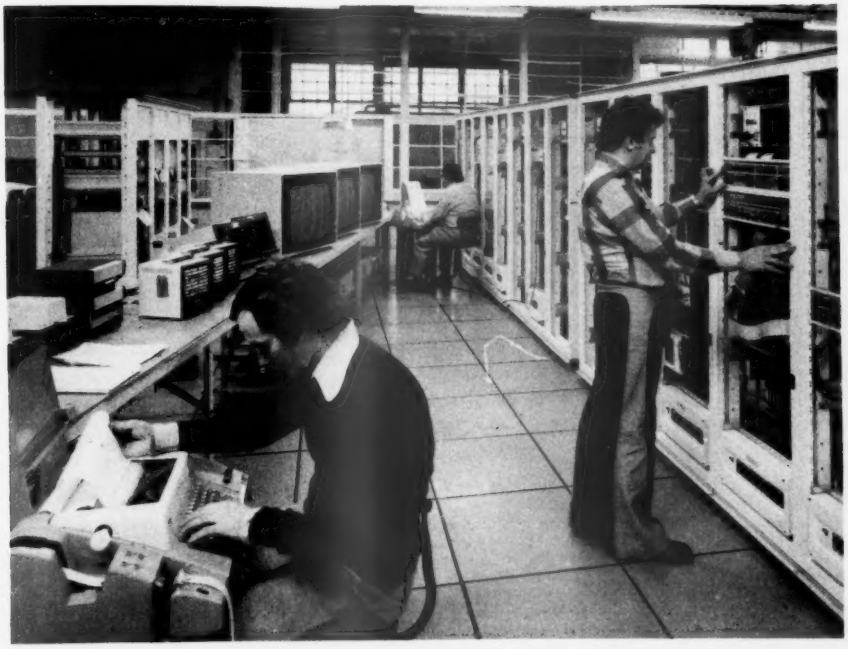
Bottom right: This batch of Rotork VPSU valve-position switch units awaiting despatch to the Shell refinery at Curacao, is given a fairground look by the stem indicator rods surmounted by orange plastic spheres which enable supervisory staff to see from a distance whether a valve is open or closed. About 400 of the units are being despatched to the refinery.



Top left: Part of the extensive Ferranti Argus computer which is currently being installed in Munich for Bayernwerk AG, the Bavarian electrical power authority, undergoes final construction and testing procedures at Ferranti's factory at Moston in north-western England. The computer will be used to monitor and control the main internal load and despatch of its 380/220 kV network, together with its link to neighbouring authorities both within Germany and outside. The system will also monitor the distribution of the 110 kV network for billing purposes and will provide statistical analysis facilities.

Bottom left: A Norton Commando motorcycle, fitted with streamlined GRP components made by Curley Specialised Mouldings of Yalding, Kent. This family firm is currently working seven days a week to cope with export orders and this year will produce 26,000 components – streamlined fairings, fuel tanks, seats and mudguards – for the United States motorcycle trade. Another 6,000 similar parts will be made for EEC customers.

Right: Ron Ellis (left), Managing Director of British Leyland Truck and Bus, hands over to F. C. O. Coker, Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service, Lagos State Government, the keys for the 1,000th Guy Victory J bus to be supplied to United Transport Overseas. This particular bus is the 79th in a 100-bus order valued at over £1.5 million for Lagos City Transport Services in Nigeria.



Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news. Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Trade Information

Anglo-Hungarian Joint Commission reviews progress

Progress in the development of industrial co-operation between Britain and Hungary had not been as great as it might have been because of changes in the world economy. This was one of the findings of the third meeting of the Joint Commission which took place in Budapest between 23-27 June, to review progress in trade and co-operation.

The British delegation was led by Peter Preston, Deputy Secretary in the Department of Trade, and included industrialists representing the interests of the Confederation of British Industry, the East European Trade Council and the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce. The Hungarian delegation was led by Dr. B. Szalai, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

The Commission recognised that in order for industrial co-operation to be successful there must be mutual commercial benefit to the parties involved, and on the basis of initiatives from both sides some new co-operation agreements had been brought about and, in spite of the energy crisis, these agreements which had been signed were operating in a regular and satisfactory way. In addition negotiations were under way between appropriate British and Hungarian enterprises in respect of further co-operation arrangements and a number of new proposals were identified.

Of the contracts signed since last year those in the field of electronics were considered to be of outstanding importance and were expected to be merely the first in a series of co-operation exercises between the appropriate enterprises of the two countries. Special mention was made of the negotiations in progress in the field of office machines, electronic components, pharmaceutical products, plant protecting agents and agricultural machinery.

When considering developments for the future, the Joint Commission felt that a more vigorous development should be the target for co-operation in the agricultural sector and the foodstuff industry, with particular interest being shown in the development of comprehensive production systems for crops. Co-operation in sales to third markets was an area which both sides considered to be worth exploring and it was agreed that in the coming months proposals raised at the Joint Commission would be carefully considered.

Co-operation in the field of applied science and technology was also examined. Development in this area was considered to have been consistent and satisfactory but it was agreed that greater effort should be made to find new fields for co-operation. In this respect special note was taken of the areas of corrosion protection, pharmacology, agriculture, computer sciences and the environment.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to General Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption.

Representations should be received by 1 August.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
39.02	Poly(vinyl chloride), in powder form and of natural colour, having a viscosity number of not less than 160 when estimated by Method No. 404A of British Standard 2782 : 1970	Vestolit E8001	31 December 1975	15476
	Poly(vinyl chloride), in powder form and of natural colour, having a viscosity number of not less than 120 when estimated by Method No. 404A of British Standard 2782 : 1970	Quirvil 268	31 December 1975	15476
	Copolymerisation product of tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene in the form of transparent seamless tubing	FEP extruded tubing	31 December 1975	15530
39.03	Regenerated cellulose in the form of sheets not exceeding 430mm by 1,020 mm in size, 18 g. per sq. m. in weight or 12 μm. in thickness	Regenerated cellulose	31 December 1975	10767

Hotel accommodation in Lima . . .

An acute shortage of hotel accommodation is likely in Lima, Peru during the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries (from 25 August) and the Latin American Iron and Steel Organisation Conference (from 21 September).

British businessmen are advised to avoid visiting Lima during the last 10 days of August and between 18 to 28 September. Where they have bookings they should verify them.

. . . and in Nigeria

Nigeria's accommodation problems will be exacerbated in the last quarter of this year due to the Queen's visit in October and the Black Arts Festival in November and December. Potential visitors should remember that our High Commission in Nigeria cannot book accommodation for them and that they should check the situation with their business contacts before leaving for Nigeria. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3064/3338.

Frozen battered onion rings from Spain

The Department of Trade announced on 15 May (*Trade and Industry*, 23 May, page 472) that it was considering an application for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 on imports of frozen battered onion rings from Spain.

Following an investigation in Spain, the Department has been given a voluntary undertaking by the Spanish producer, Golden Snacks SA, not to sell onion rings to the UK at a price below 17.5 pence per lb. fob and to keep this price under review in the light of changing circumstances.

The undertaking has been accepted by the sole UK producer of frozen battered onion rings, Jovial Farms Ltd. In these circumstances the Department will not proceed any further with the application although it will continue to monitor the situation.

ECGD news

Further £21 million for Mexican iron and steel works

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £21 million loan to help finance the purchase of capital equipment from UK suppliers by Altos Hornos de Mexico SA (AHMSA). The equipment will be for further expansion to the iron and steel works at Monclova in north-east Mexico. Finance for the loan was arranged by Brandts Ltd. acting on behalf of Lloyds Bank Ltd. This follows a previous loan to AHMSA which was guaranteed by ECGD last year for the supply of a £53 million extension at Monclova by Davy Ashmore International Ltd.

To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £100,000 and be placed by 30 June 1976. UK suppliers will receive from the loan 90 per cent of the price of the UK goods and up to 15 per cent of eligible local costs; all other monies are payable by the buyer.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either Mr. J. S. Astruc of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 7452), or Mr. P. Heroys, of Brandts (tel. 01-626 6599).

£3m line of credit for West German buyers

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £3 million line of credit which National Westminster Bank Ltd. have made available to Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, German Federal Republic.

This loan will enable West German buyers to finance contracts placed in the UK for capital plant and equipment. UK suppliers will receive 80 per cent of the contract price from the loan after shipment of the goods; the remaining 20 per cent is payable from the buyer's resources.

To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 30 April 1976.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either Miss M. McQuitty of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 615 or Mr. C. J. Chessman of National Wesminster Bank (tel. 01-606 1080).

£10m line of credit for Poland

ECGD has guaranteed a £10 million line of credit which Midland Bank Limited have made available to Bank Handlowy w Warszawie of Poland.

The loan will enable Polish buyers to place contracts in the UK for £11.5 million worth of capital and semi capital equipment. The UK supplier will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources. To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 10 June 1976.

This brings the total of ECGD guaranteed lines of credit to Poland over the last two years to £72 million. The contracts placed under previous lines have included a wide range of goods such as cranes, mining plant, machine tools and computers.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either Mr. S. E. Holby of ECGD tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 286 or Mr. A. W. R. Crocker of Midland Bank tel. 01-606 9911 ext. 3679.

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

No. 1496: Import Licensing Branch – change of address

With effect from Monday, 21 July 1975, the Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade will be located at:

Charles House,
375 Kensington High Street,
London W14 8QH
(telephone: 01-603 4644).

The removal is taking place over the weekend 18-20 July. Every effort is being made to minimise any resultant delays in issuing licences but some delay may be inevitable.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Republic of Ireland

Import regulations. The Dublin press reported on 12 June 1975 that the following import regulations have been introduced in the Republic of Ireland.

1 S.I. No. 115 of 1975 entitled the European Communities (Surveillance of certain footwear imports) Regulations 1975. These Regulations relate to footwear, with uppers of leather, classified at Tariff Heading 64.02A and originating in non-EEC countries;

2 S.I. No. 116 of 1975 entitled the European Communities (Surveillance of certain clothing and footwear imports) Regulations 1975. These Regulations relate to goods listed at the undermentioned Tariff headings and originating in *any* country:

Tariff heading	Description
55.08	Terry towelling
60.04	Knitted under garments
60.05	Knitted outer garments
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments, not knitted
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments, not knitted
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, not knitted
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments, not knitted
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material
64.02B	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material, excluding footwear with uppers of leather.

The Regulations, which came into force on 12 June 1975, make importation of the goods listed at 1 and 2 subject to the production by the importer of an import authorisation issued by the Minister for Industry and Commerce.

Copies of the Regulations may be purchased from: The Government Publications Sale Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin 1.

Further information and application forms for import authorisation may be obtained from: The Department of Industry and Commerce, Trade Regulations Division, 6th Floor, Agricultural House, Kildare St., Dublin 2.

Inquiries to OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

Goods relieved of VAT. With effect from 1 July 1975 clothing, footwear, certain clothing and footwear materials, and certain fuels, including electricity, coal, turf, heating oils and piped and bottled gas for heating or lighting have been completely relieved of VAT. The relief applies to all goods supplied on or after 1 July and not paid for before that date. It also applies to goods imported on or after that date. Inquiries: OTAR ext 466/467/288.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

France

Reflectors for vehicles. An *arrêté* in the French *Journal Officiel*, 27 June 1975, sets out new specifications for reflector appliances for motor vehicles and their trailers. The decree of 23 October 1964 concerning reflectors for vehicles is repealed. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 423/7174/408/482.

Spain

Opening of global quotas. The Spanish global quotas for 1975 were published in *Trade and Industry*, 23 January 1975; an additional list was published in the 28 March issue. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the second half of 1975. Applications must be presented within 30 days from 8 July.

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value of quota (Pesetas)
41	84.41.A.1 ex 84.41.C	Sewing machines and their parts	6,000,000
42	85.15.A.1 85.15.A.2	TV and radio receivers	29,700,000
43	85.15.B.1 85.15.B.2 85.15.B.3	Radio transmitters and transmitter-receivers	64,900,000

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Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value of quota (Pesetas)
79	ex 84.06.B.2.b ex 84.06.B.2.c 84.06.B.2.d 84.06.C.1 ex 84.06.D.2	Non liberalised marine engines and parts for their manufacture	214,846,060
80	ex 84.10.F.2.a ex 84.10.F.2.b ex 84.11.D.3	Non liberalised motor pumps and motor compressors	38,974,342

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473

Portugal

Yarn of synthetic textile fibres: drawback of import duty. Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 118 published Order 324/75 of 22 May 1975, authorising the import under drawback of yarn of synthetic textile fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale and intended for the manufacture of lead-core cables, provided the cables are exported within two years of import of the raw materials. The level of refund and other conditions to apply will be regulated in each case by ministerial order. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Austria

Beer tax. A recent amendment to the Austrian Customs Tariff shows that so-called 'low alcohol content' beer with an alcohol level of less than 0.5 per cent by volume (ex BN 22.02) is now subject to Beer Tax. Rates of Beer Tax are available on request. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Yugoslavia

Import regulations. On 20 June 1975 the Yugoslav authorities announced that importation of certain goods would be allowed only by special import permit to be issued by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade. The new regulation became effective on 21 June and will run until the end of 1975.

The list of goods has not yet been translated from the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* but it is understood to include consumer goods such as domestic electric appliances, cosmetics, alcoholic beverages, televisions and record players; agricultural and horticultural machines, motor vehicles tyres, buses; timber, carpentry items, and packing materials. Further details will be published when the translation has been received. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Israel

Standards. The Standards Institution of Israel has issued the following standards:

SI 33	Wall switches for domestic and similar use
SI 69.1	Electric water heaters, thermostatically controlled, thermally insulated
SI 90	Hydrocarbon fuels – Benzine
	The standards above have been declared official and compliance with them will become compulsory 60 days from 20 May 1975.
SI 51	Hand-operated carbon tetrachloride portable extinguishers
SI 78	Screwed lampholder – Edison type
SI 139	Synthetic detergent based cleaning liquids
SI 397	Fluorescent lamp auxiliaries – ballasts
SI 472	Pin driven gun-safety requirements
	Compliance with the standards above will become compulsory 60 days from 2 June 1975.
SI 246	Tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general service, quality requirements
SI 463	Portable fire extinguisher, dry powder type, with gas stored separately
SI 733	Cleansing paste based on synthetic detergents
	Compliance with the standards above will become compulsory from 4 June 1975.

The Standards Institution of Israel issues an English translation of the standard and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. HB1 1BR (tel. 0442-3111, telex 82424).

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475.

Sierra Leone

Custom tariff amendments. Public Notices 17, 18 and 20 published in a Supplement to the *Sierra Leone Gazette*, 1 May 1975, amend Part A of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act 1968. The dates of operation are 8 August, 1973, 27 December 1973 and 28 June 1974 respectively. The delay in publication was due to administrative problems.

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 17

Part A of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff is hereby amended by repla cing Item 87.02B by the following:

Tariff no.	Tariff description	Rate of duty	Statistical no.	Statistical description	Unit of quantity
87.02					
	B.				
	1 Range Rover	50%	732-150		No.
	2 Dual purpose motor vehicles including Land Rovers, Jeeps, and Pick-ups	333			

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 18

Part A of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff is hereby amended by varying the existing rates of duty under Tariff Number 27.09/10 B.C. and D to read:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty
27.09/10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than seventy per cent by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:	
	B. Motor spirits, including aviation spirit	the hundred gallons Le28.00
	C. Kerosene including illuminating oil	the hundred gallons Le14.00
	D. Other fuel oils including aviation turbine fuel (other than kerosene), diesel, gas, furnace oil etc.	the hundred gallons Le24.00

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 20

Part A of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff is hereby amended by varying the existing rates of duty under the following Tariff Items Numbers to read respectively:

Tariff No.	Tariff description	Rate of duty	Statistical no.	Statistical description	Unit of quantity
60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised	40%	841-410		pair

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Tariff No.	Tariff description	Rate of duty	Statistical no.	Statistical description	Unit of quantity
60.03	Stockings, under-stockings, socks, ankle-socks, babies' booties, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised	40%	841-420		pair
84.23	Excavating, levelling, tamping boring and extracting machinery, stationary or mobile, for earth, minerals or ores (for example, mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, levellers and bulldozers); piledrivers; snowploughs, not self-propelled (including snowplough attachments):				
	A. Complete machines	5%	718-421	Angle-dozers and bull-dozers	No.
			718-422	Graders, levellers and scrapers	No.
			718-423	Boring machinery complete	No.
			718-424	Other	No.
	B. Parts	15%	718-428	Special-ised equipment for angle-dozers and bull-dozers (e.g. blades).	cwt.
			718-429	Other	cwt.
84.29	Machinery of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry, and other machinery (other than farm type machinery) for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables:				
	A. Complete machines	5%	718-311		No.
	B. Parts	15%	718-312		cwt.
84.40	Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing finishing or coating textile yarns fabrics or made-up textile articles (including laundry and dry-cleaning machinery): fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines; machines of a kind used in the manufacture of linoleum or other floor coverings for applying the paste to the base fabrics or other support; machines of a type used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or over-all colour on textiles, leather, wallpaper, wrapping paper, linoleum of other materials and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefor:				
	A. Domestic washing machines	36¼%	725-020		No.
	B. Other:				
	1 Complete machines	5%	717-151		No.
	2 Parts	15%	717-152		cwt.
84.45	Machine-tools for working metal or metallic carbides, not being machines falling within heading No. 84.49 or 84.50	5%	715-100		No.
84.46	Machine-tools for working stone, ceramics, concrete, asbestos-cement and like mineral materials or for working glass in the cold, other than machine falling within heading No. 84.49	5%	719-510		No.
84.47	Machine-tools for working wood, cork, bone, ebonite (vulcanite), hard artificial plastic materials or other hard carving materials, other than machines falling within heading No. 84.49	5%	719-520		No.
84.48	Accessories and parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines falling within heading Nos. 84.45 to 84.47, including work and tool holders, self-opening dieheads, dividing heads and other appliances for machine tools; tool holders for any type of tool or machine-tool for working in the hand	15%	719-540		cwt.
84.50	Gas operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances	5%	715-230		cwt.
84.56	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding or mixing earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances, in solid (including powder and paste) form; machinery for agglomerating, moulding or shaping solid mineral fuels, ceramic paste, unhardened cements, plastering materials or other mineral products in powder or paste form; machines for forming foundry moulds or sand:				
	A. Complete machines	5%	718-511		No.
	B. Parts	15%	718-512		cwt.
84.60	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; moulds of a type used for metal (other than ingot moulds), for metallic carbides, for glass, for mineral materials (for example, ceramic pastes, concrete or cement) or for rubber or artificial plastic materials	15%	719-910		cwt.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

Malawi

Customs tariff amendments. In conformity with its obligations under the EEC/ACP convention of Lomé, Malawi amended its Customs Tariff on 1 July 1975 as follows:

1 Column 6 has been deleted;
2 Goods orginating in the following countries are subject to the rates of duty in Column 5:
  a member countries of the EEC and All ACP countries;
  b all other members of the Commonwealth;
  c all other contracting parties to the GATT;
3 Goods originating in countries other than those in 2 above are subject to the rates of duty in Column 4.

Prior to these amendments, the tariff had a three-column structure of rates. Column 6 applied to goods originating in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, column 5 to other Commonwealth and former Commonwealth countries, and column 4 to all other countries. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 675, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 4 July 1975, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for the restructuring of tariff heading 39.03.

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British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 676, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 11 July 1975 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

glass classifiable under tariff subheading 70.05.20.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274

Hazardous substances. Notices R1142 and R1143 published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 13 June 1975, propose amendments to the Hazardous Substances Act 1973. Comments or representations should be made to the Secretary of Health, Private Bag X88, Pretoria by 12 September 1975. Copies of the notices are available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Inquiry into the Film Industry. Notice No. 451 published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 4 July 1975 gives notification that the Board of Trade and Industries are to inquire into and report and make recommendations on the efficiency of the incentive measures that were instituted to promote the Film Industry in South Africa, with special attention to the following aspects:

1 The progress of the Industry thus far and its future potential, having regard to changed circumstances that may arise as a result of the introduction of the television service; and
2 whether the measures should continue in their present form and, if not, how they should be adjusted better to attain the objectives that have been set, having regard also to the potential of the Industry which manufactures short films and to the necessity of the most economic application of available funds.

Interested parties are invited to submit their representations in this connection to the Board of Trade and Industries, Private Bag X342, Pretoria 0001 by 29 August 1975.

Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Groundnuts. Notice No. R1041 published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 30 May 1975, contains regulations relating to the grading, packing and marking of groundnuts intended for edible purposes. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Malaysia (including Penang)

Customs duties amendments. The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published

1 The Customs Duties (Penang) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order 1975 which amends the Schedule to the Customs Duties (Penang) Order 1973 by:
   i deleting heading number 73.29 900
   ii inserting in their appropriate places the heading numbers 73.29 910 and 73.29 920.

   (The Schedule lists those items on which duty is payable when imported into Penang)
2 The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 8) Order 1975 which amends the First Schedule to the Customs Duties Order 1968 by:
   i deleting heading number 73.29 900 and all the details
   ii inserting in their appropriate places the following:

Heading No.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty Federation Common Tariff
73.29	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel:		
910	Mild steel link chains	Ton	$300
920	Transmission chains for motorcycles and timing chanis for motor vehicles falling under heading Nos. 87.02 139 and 87.02 149	Ton	$1,650
930	Track chains and links for tractors	Ton	Nil
940	Other	Ton	Nil

OTAR ext. 469/401/468.

Australia

Filament, fluorescent and other discharge lamps: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry. The Industries Assistance Commission has released a draft of its report on filament, fluorescent and other discharge lamps. Two copies of the draft are available on loan from Room 336, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

The draft has been released to give interested parties an opportunity to examine and comment on it within the commission's public inquiry system before the report is finally settled.

In order to receive submissions on the draft the commission will hold a further public hearing at 10 a.m. on Monday, 28 July 1975, at the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commmission, Kings Avenue, Canberra. Witnesses are requested to update production, sales and financial data submitted at the original hearing and forward preliminary copies of their proposed submissions and supplementary data as soon as possible. Ref. CRE 2317/72 Pt 2. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Room air conditioners and evaporative air coolers: reference to the Temporary Assistance Authority. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 25 April 1975 reported that the Department of Manufacturing Industry in Australia had received a request for temporary protection against the importation of room air conditioners and evaporative air coolers. After examination by the Special Minister of State, this reference has been forwarded to the Temporary Assistance Authority for consideration and report. The Temporary Assistance Authority has advised that the public inquiry was held in the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday 15 July 1975. Ref. CRE 941/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

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New Zealand

Tariff amendments. The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff (Miscellaneous) Amendment Order 1975 which came into force on 1 July 1975 amending tariff items 51.04.059, 51.04.069, 67.04 and 84.06, which now read as follows:

No.	Description	Unit	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Year	Normal tariff	British Preferential	Other Preferential rates of duty
Chapter 51	Man-made fibres (continuous)					
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02:					
	Of synthetic fibres:					
	Other kinds:					
	Nylon:					
	Other:					
51.04.05	Not exceeding 80 g./m.²	m.²	1975	15%	6%	Aul free
			1976	15%	9%	Can free
			1977	15%	15%	CPC free
51.04.053	Exceeding 80 g./m.² but not exceeding 200 g./m.²	m.²	1975	15%	6%	Aul free
			1976	15%	9%	Can free
			1977	15%	15%	CPC free
51.04.058	Exceeding 200 g./m.²	m.²	1975	15%	6%	Aul free
			1976	15%	9%	Can free
			1977	15%	15%	CPC free
	Polyester fabrics:					
51.04.061	Not exceeding 80 g./m.²	m.²	1975	15%	6%	Aul free
			1976	15%	9%	Can free
			1977	15%	15%	CPC free
51.04.062	Exceeding 80 g./m.² but not exceeding 200 g./m.²	m.²	1975	15%	6%	Aul free
			1976	15%	9%	Can free
			1977	15%	15%	CPC free
51.04.068	Exceeding 200 g./m.²	m.²	1975	15%	6%	Aul free
			1976	15%	9%	Can free
			1977	15%	15%	CPC free
Chapter 67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair; fans					
67.04	Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles; other articles of human hair (including hair nets):					
Chapter 84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof					
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines:					
	Other engines:					
	Marine outboard engines:					
	Exceeding 5.22 kW.:					

Aul = Australia CAN = Canada CPC = Commonwealtn Preference Countries

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

Sulphur and sulphates: tariff amendments. The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff (Colloidal Sulphur, Cupric and Aluminium Sulphates) Amendment Order 1975, which came into force on 20 June 1975, amending tariff items 28.02.009 and 28.38.009 to read as follows:

No.	Description	Unit	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Year	Normal tariff	British Preferential	Other Preferential rates of duty
Chapter 28	Inorganic chemicals; organic and inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare earth metals, of radio-active elements and of isotopes					
I	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS					
28.02	Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur:					
28.02.009	Colloidal sulphur	kg.	1974	Free	Free	
V	METALLIC SALTS AND PEROXYSALTS, OF INORGANIC ACIDS					
28.38	Sulphates (including alums) and persulphates:					
28.38.003	Cupric and aluminium sulphates	kg.	1974	20%	20%	Aul free Can 12½% CPC 12½%
28.38.008	Other	kg.	1974	Free	Free	Aul free

AUL = Australia CAN = Canada CPC = Commonwealth Preference Countries

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

Fiji

Licence regulations. The Fijian Government has recently made a procedural change in that licences to import gold and gold jewellery will, in future, be issued by the Ministry of Finance and not the Ministry of Commerce and Industries.

British manufacturers and exporters of gold and gold jewellery who send their representatives to Fiji with a range of samples of their products are advised that samples, although they accompany the traveller, are not allowed to be brought into the country without an import licence.

The Government have also imposed restrictions on the importation and exportation of timber. Licences will be required to import or export logs, rough and dressed timber, plywood and block board. Applications for licences should be made to the Conservator of Forests, Development Bank Centre, Suva. No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Canada

Budget changes. The Canadian Government has announced the following amendments to the Excise Tax Act:

1 a special excise tax to be levied of 10 cents per gallon for petrol for personal use. Refunds will be made to certain users on the bases of certificates.

2 the excise tax imposed last year on wine was reduced to its previous level.

3 the 5 per cent sales tax on insulation materials to be removed, affecting all purchases of insulating materials such as double-pane glass, storm windows and doors.

4 changes in tax rates for higher-income earners.

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5 the air transport tax on flights to be increased:
i from 5 per cent to 8 per cent on Canada-US flights
ii from $5 to $10 on flights to other countries.

Items 1 to 3 were effective from 24 June 1975, and 4 and 5 from 1 August 1975. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5397

Tariff changes. The following items have been deleted from Schedule A to the Canadian Customs Tariff: 17210-1, 26710-1, 26901-1, 26902-1, 26905-1, 26906-1, 26910-1, 40916-1, 41045-1, 44043-1, 44047-1, 45105-1, 49205-1, and 69005-1; the items shown below inserted in lieu. These changes took effect from 24 June 1975.

Tariff item	Description	British preferential tariff	Most favoured nation tariff	General tariff
17210-1	Hymn books with or without printed music, prayer books, missals, psalters, religious pictures and mottoes, not to include frames	Free	Free	Free
18205-1	Printed liturgical music, bound or in sheets; instructional books containing printed music for the study of singing, the playing of a musical instrument or for the advancement of musical knowledge	Free	Free	Free
26710-1	Petroleum tops; blends of petroleum tops or petroleum products with crude petroleum; all the foregoing .7249 specific gravity (63.7 API) or heavier, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories			
	per gallon	Free	Free	Free
	on and after 1 July 1977 per gallon	Free	1 ct.	2 cts.
	Products of petroleum nop			
26901-1	Lighter than .8236 specific gravity (40.3 API) at 60 degrees Fahrenheit			
	per gallon	Free	Free	Free
	on and after 1 July 1977 per gallon	½ ct.	1 ct.	2 cts.
26902-1	.8236 specific gravity (40.3 API) or heavier at 60 degrees Fahrenheit			
	per gallon	Free	Free	Free
	on and after 1 July 1977 per gallon	½ ct.	½ ct.	1 ct.
26905-1	Petroleum oil known as engine distillate .8017 specific gravity (45.0 API) or heavier at 60 degrees Fahrenheit			
	per gallon	Free	Free	Free
	on and after 1 July 1977 per gallon	½ ct.	½ ct.	1 ct.
26906-1	Petroleum fuel oil .9000 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees Fahrenheit			
	per gallon	Free	Free	Free
	on and after 1 July 1977 per gallon	½ ct.	½ ct.	1 ct.
26910-1	Fractions of petroleum described in tariff item 26901-1, for use as feedstocks in the manufacture of the goods described in tariff headings 92901 or 92904			
	per gallon	Free	Free	Free
	on and after 1 July 1977 per gallon	½ ct.	½ ct.	1 ct.
40916-1	Mowing machines, harvesters, either self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, harvesters in combination with threshing machine separators including the motive power incorporated therein; air conditioners for the foregoing; cabs and parts for the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
40919-1	Devices designed for measuring the moisture content of agricultural produce	Free	Free	Free
41045-1	Miners safety lamps; miners acetylene lamps; accessories for cleaning, filling, charging, opening and testing miners lamps; battery renewal preparations for miners electric safety lamps; all for use exclusively at mines; parts of the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
41046-1	Miners' safety lamps nop parts thereof	Free	Free	Free
41233-1	Sheets or plates of aluminium or plastic, photopolymer coated, for the production of printing plates, materials for such plates, for use in the reproduction of material in newspapers by the letterpress printing process (Applicable to 30 June 1976)	Free	Free	25%
	Aircraft, not including engines, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe			
44043-1	When of types or sizes not made in Canada	Free	Free	27½%
	on and after 1 July 1976	Free	7½%	27½%
	Aircraft engines, when imported for use in the equipment of aircraft			
44047-1	When of types or sizes not made in Canada	Free	Free	27½%
	on and after 1 July 1976	Free	7½%	27½%
45105-1	Latch needles	10%	20%	35%
49205-1	Drilling mud and additives therefor for use in drilling for oil, natural gas, minerals or water	Free	Free	Free
50026-1	Hoops of wood for use in the repair of barrels	Free	Free	Free
69005-1	Casual donations sent by persons abroad to friends in Canada, or brought into Canada personally by non-residents as gifts to friends, and not being advertising matter, tobacco or alcoholic beverages, when the value thereof does not exceed $15 in any one case, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
	Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act or any other Act, the value for duty as otherwise determined under the Customs Act in the case of any casual donation described in this item which, but for the fact that the value thereof in any one case exceeds $15, would have been entitled to entry under this item, shall be reduced by $15			

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 455/456/457.

Men's and boys' outerwear: report on imports. *Trade and Industry*, 21 March 1975 announced that the Canadian Textile and Clothing Board was to undertake an investigation into imports of men's and boys' suits, jackets, co-ordinates and pants. The board's report was published on 14 May and copies are available from CRE (tel. 01-215 5397).

Power take-offs: 'Made in Canada' ruling. The Canadian authorities have announced the transfer of single speed, single gear, power take-offs, from the category of a class or kind made in Canada to that of a class or kind not made in Canada, with effect from 25 June 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 455/456/457.

United States

Wrapper tobacco: import investigation. Escape Clause Investigation into wrapper tobacco. The US International Trade Commission has instituted an investigation under Section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 into imports of wrapper tobacco into the United States. Copies of the notice available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5629.

Children's sleepwear: labelling. The United States *Federal Register*, 2 July 1975, published amendments by the CPSC to labelling for children's sleep-wear size 0-6X and 7-14 subject to the Flammable Fabrics Act. Effective 2 July 1975. A copy of the text is available to British exporters. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

USA

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Dominican Republic

Narcotics. Law No. 168 of 23 April 1975 regulates the importation, manufacture, sale, distribution and use of narcotics. A copy of the law, in Spanish, is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Brazil

Minimum values for whisky. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2,457, of 22 May 1975, laid down minimum values for whisky under BTN heading 22.09.

Whisky in litre bottles is now subject to a minimum value of US$3.90. In the case of the remaining headings the minimum value will be calculated proportionally to the volume of the recipient based on the minimum value per litre.

The minimum values fixed by Resolution No. 824 are revoked.

No further information is available at present. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Reductions in rate of Manufactured Goods Tax. Decree No. 75.659, of 25 April 1975, altered the rates of Manufactured Goods Tax for a wide range of products. The main heading affected are as follows:

22.02.01.00	48.18.02.00	48.18.99.00	65.01.00.00	65.02.00.00	65.03.00.00
65.04.00.00	65.00.00.00	65.05.00.00	65.06.00.00	73.36.01.01	73.36.90.01
84.12.01.00	84.15.01.01	84.15.01.02	84.15.01.03	84.15.01.99	84.15.02.00
84.15.03.00	84.15.04.00	84.15.05.00	84.15.06.00	84.15.07.00	84.15.08.00
84.15.09.00	84.15.90.00	84.15.99.00	84.19.01.01	84.40.01.00	84.40.07.01
84.40.99.01	84.41.01.00	84.41.05.01	85.06.00.00	85.06.00.00	85.12.03.01
85.12.04.00	85.12.05.00	85.12.05.05	85.12.90.99	85.14.02.01	85.14.03.00
85.14.90.01	85.14.90.99	85.15.01.00	85.15.02.00	85.15.90.00	90.17.00.00
90.18.00.00	90.19.00.00	90.20.00.00	90.24.03.00	92.01.01.00	92.11.03.00
94.01.00.00	94.02.00.00	94.03.00.00	94.04.00.00	96.01.00.00	98.05.01.00
98.05.02.00					

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Duty changes. The Brazilian authorities have announced the following import duty changes:

Exemption from import duty on aluminium. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,439, of 16 May 1975, gave exemption from import duty to raw, waste and scrap aluminium under headings 76.01.01.00 and 76.01.02.00 when the importer can prove to CACEX that he has bought domestically produced aluminium in the proportion of 1.4 tonnes for every tonne imported. This resolution also revoked Resolution 2,062.

Duty exemption for insulin. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,465, of 21 May 1975, gave exemption from import duty to a quota of 78,000 flasks of insulin, under heading 30.03.20.00, ready for use and of varying specifications, provided the import is specifically permitted by the appropriate department of the Ministerio da Saude. The concession is for a period of 120 days, until 21 November 1975.

Temporary exemption on duty for asbestos fibre. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,441, of 22 May 1975, granted duty exemption for a quota of 50,390 tonnes of asbestos fibre, under tariff heading 25.04.02.00. The asbestos, of the chrysotile variety, must have fibre between types 4A and 6D of the Canadian rating. The concession is valid until 31 January 1975.

Temporary reduction of duty on acetone cyanidrine. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,438, of 9 May 1975, granted a temporary reduction of import duty of from 30 per cent to 0 per cent on acetone cyanidrine, of heading 29.27.07.00. The reduction is valid until 31 March 1976.

Import duty exemption on natural and synthetic latex rubber. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,401, of 29 April 1975, gave exemption of import duty for natural and synthetic latex rubber, of headings 40.01.00.00 and 40.02.00.00, for the amount not taken up of the quota granted by Resolution 2,036 and modified by Resolution 2,265. This concession is valid up to 4 September 1975.

Duty reduction on electronic microstructures. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,406, of 29 April 1975, granted a reduction in import duty to 10 per cent for the following goods under heading 85.21.14.00: electronic microstructures for use in data processing machines of heading 84.53, exclusively in rectangular forms having more than 16 pins, circular having more than five pins and square, not having a national similar. This concession shall be valid for a period of one year from 29 April 1975.

Import duty reductions on printed circuit. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,406 of 29 April 1975, granted a reduction in import duty to 10 per cent on the following goods: printed circuits of three or more layers of circuits, whether exposed or not, not having a national similar, for use in machines of heading 84.53, under heading 85.19.08.00. The concession will have a period of validity of one year, until 29 April 1976.

Duty reductions on aluminium sheets. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,407, of 29 April 1975, granted a duty reduction of from 37 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, to 15 per cent on a quota of 630,000m² of the following goods: aluminium sheet, of a minimum purity of 99.5 per cent, of lithographic quality, suitable for use in industrial photo-sensitisation, under headings 76.03.01.00 and 76.04.99.00. The quota will be distributed by CACEX to companies able to prove their need to use it. This concession will have a validity of one year, until 29 April 1976.

CRE tel. Direct dialling **OTAR** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice.

Duty reduction on goods of heading 85.19.90.99. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,403, of 29 April 1975, granted a duty reduction to 37 per cent for goods of heading 85.10.90.99: 'for apparatus of heading 85.19.02.01', and to 15: for goods of heading 85.19.90.99: 'for apparatus of heading 85.19.03.99'. This concession is for a period of two years from 29 April 1975.

Duty increase on caterpillar tracks. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,402, of 29 April 1975, increased the import duty on caterpillar tracks and parts thereof, of heading 87.06.20.00, from 15 per cent to 35 per cent.

Temporary import duty reduction on waste and scrap lead. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,458, of 22 May 1975, reduced the import duty from 30 per cent to 5 per cent for a quota of 11,600 tonnes of lead scrap and waste, under heading 78.01.04.00. The quota will be distributed by CACEX to companies able to prove their industrial ability to recover lead scrap. The concession is valid for a period of one year, until 22 May 1976.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Uruguay

Capital goods: new import regime. By decrees 124/975 of 7 February 1975, 410/975 of 22 May 1975 and 455/975 of 5 June 1975 the Government of Uruguay has set up a new regime for the import of capital goods which may be summarised as follows:

1 All goods considered 'capital goods' (see paragraph 9) must be imported under the regime herein summarised;
2 import declarations under US$20,000 or equivalent in other currencies per company and within any one calendar year will be granted in all cases;
3 import declarations between US$20,000 and US$100,000 or equivalent in other currencies will be granted if they fulfil the following requirements;
   a the sum per company and per year is within the limits established above;
   b they have financing from overseas not less than three years. Financing will be in equal, periodic and consecutive quotas;
4 import declarations above US$100,000 or equivalent in other currencies will be granted if they fulfil the following requirements:
   a the sum per company per year is above US$100,000 or equivalent in other currencies;
   b they have financing from overseas not less than five years. Finance will be in equal, periodical and consecutive quotas;
5 the sums per company and per calendar year as established in this regime may be used in one or several import declarations;
6 an Advisory Committee constituted by representatives from the Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Industry and Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Office of Planning and Budget and the Central Bank will perform the following tasks:
   a to advise on import requests with financing periods less than those established above which will be resolved by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank;
   b to advise on import requests which do not fulfil the above requirements when:
      i they are needed for the execution of projects declared of national interest by the Executive Power;
      ii they are needed for the execution of investment projects with credit backing from international credit organisations or the Bank of the Republic;
   c to advise on import requests for used (second-hand) capital goods;
7 import declarations not covered by above-mentioned requisites will be granted provided that:
   a they do not require exchange operations;
   b the goods are imported under temporary admission;
8 import requests for capital goods from countries with which there exist financing agreements must comply with requirements established therein. The Central Bank will consider special cases.
9 The items affected are specifically listed and fall into BTN chapters 01, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 94. A copy of the list is available.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

European Community

Council approves new Directive on shipbuilding aids

A new Community Directive concerning aids to shipbuilding was adopted by the Council of Ministers in Brussels on 10 July.

The new Directive provides for the elimination of direct building subsidies for vessels of 150 tons and tugs of 500 hp. or more by the end of this year. This excludes certain aids granted by Italy and Ireland within the framework of their industrial development plans and the French price guarantee scheme, all of which are to be allowed to continue beyond 1975, provided they are progressively reduced. UK construction grants were ended in December 1974 and will not therefore be affected.

The new rules replace those laid down in the second Directive which came into effect in July 1972 and expired in June this year after three extensions.

The latest Directive removes objections made by the UK and other Member States to earlier Commission proposals and permits aid in the form of credits for exports and for other sales and conversion work. Aid for investment purposes will be reported to the Commission on a bi-annual basis and there will be no change in the procedures for notifying the Commission of emergency aids to companies in difficulty.

Regional aid and the UK scheme of cost escallation insurance for the export of capital goods are outside the scope of the Directive.

Members of the 18 strong Labour Party delegation (on the left of the photograph) after taking their seats for the first time at the European Assembly in Strasbourg on 7 July. Georges Spénale, President of the Assembly, made a short speech welcoming the new British members, who were led by Michael Stewart, MP.

EEC tariff quota for certain oils and fats of fish and marine animals

The UK is participating in an EEC tariff quota scheme for certain oils and fats of fish and marine mammals imported from third countries. The scheme started on 3 July.

Under this tariff quota (EEC Regulation 1631/75) 3,000 tonnes of the products falling within headings No. ex 15.12 BI and ex 15.12 BIII(a) of the UK Customs Tariff, may be imported into the UK at reduced rates of duty.

The products concerned are fats and oil wholly obtained from fish, or marine mammals, having a melting point not exceeding 23°C. wholly or partly hydrogenated or solidified or hardened by any other process, whether or not refined but not further prepared in packings exceeding 1 kg.

Within the limit of this quota duty will be suspended at the following basis:

Tariff heading	Quota rate	Non-quota rate
ex 15.12 BI	6%	Full, C1 and E 10.2%
ex 15.12 BIIIa)	10%	Full 14.2%
	6%	C1 and E 10.2%

Qualifying imports will be debited against the UK's share of the tariff quota in the order in which any importer enters them for home use and claims relief from duty.

Customs notice 771 and amendments, available from any Customs House or office, give information on the administration of tariff quotas and inquiries should be made to any office of HM Customs and Excise.

General inquiries about this notice should be made to General Division 2, Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 5490.

Reimposition of Community duties on textile imports from Portugal

With effect from 15 July 1975, an Order has been made, increasing duties on imports of certain textiles originating in Portugal (as provided for in the EEC's Free Trade Agreement with Portugal).

The Order, the Import Duties (General) (No. 2) Order 1975 (SI 1159) affects men's and boy's outer garments falling within Tariff Heading No. 61.01 and women's and girls' and infants' outer garments falling within Tariff Heading No. 61.02. The rates of duty from 15 July 1975 until 31 December 1975 on these goods, if previously eligible for duty free entry, will be 10.2 per cent on goods falling within Tariff Heading Nos. 61.01 and 61.02B and 6.3 per cent on goods falling within Tariff Heading No. 61.02A (babys' garments). For goods originating in Portugal not hitherto eligible for duty free entry the full rates of duty will be charged.

General inquiries about this notice should be addressed to General Division, Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH, tel. 01-215 5491.

Examination of meat imported in the Federal Republic of Germany

Under Article 61C of the Fresh Meat Directive, EEC 64/433, as amended Member States may apply their own national rules on antibiotics and other residues in imports of meat from other Member States and the West German Government has now introduced legislation to control such residues.

It has come to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that meat from certain establishments in Great Britain has in fact been subjected to examination by the West German Authorities and tests from some consignments have reacted positively to substances such as antibiotics. Consequently the West German Authorities have stated that meat from these establishments will now be regarded as suspect and will be monitored continuously.

All consignments will be subjected to a small percentage of random sampling for residues and if a positive result is registered further consignments from the establishment involved will be monitored by a much higher percentage sample. The West Germans apply a similar examination to cooked meats.

Additional tariff quotas for certain ferro-alloys for 1975

A notice in the 16 January 1975 issue of *Trade and Industry* (p. 127) listing EEC tariff quotas opened from 1 January 1975 included duty free quotas for ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese and super refined ferro-chrome. A further notice in the 6 February issue (p. 332) announced the opening of a tariff quota for high carbon ferro-chrome.

The UK's shares of these quotas for ferro-alloys, including drawings on the Community reserves, have been exhausted, as announced in *Trade and Industry* notices of 20 February, 16 May (p. 430) and 11 July (p. 456). However additional Community tariff quotas have now been agreed for these goods at reduced (not duty free) rates; these will be opened from 1 August for the remainder of 1975.

Qualifying imports will be debited against the tariff quotas in the order in which any importer enters them for home-use and claims relief from duty. (Customs Notice 771 and amendments, obtainable from any Customs House or Office of HM Customs and Excise, explains how claims should be made.)

Where imports from particular third country sources qualify for a nil duty or a rate of duty as low or lower than the quota rate under other preferential arrangements, such imports will not count against the quotas.

The items concerned are given below together with the UK rates of duty applicable within the quotas, and the levels of the UK's initial shares. When a Member State's initial share of a quota is exhausted it can draw on the Community reserve so long as that lasts.

Tariff heading	Item	UK quota duty rate	UK initial quota shares (in metric tons)
73.02 CI	Ferro-silicon containing not less than 20% by weight of silicon	4.2%	1,990
CII	Ferro-silicon	6.2%	
	Other	(4.2% for goods qualifying for Commonwealth preference)	
73.02 D	Ferro-silico manganese	2.4%	890
ex 73.02 EI	Ferro-chromium containing 0.1% or less by weight of carbon and more than 30% but not more than 90% inclusive of chromium	3.3%	5,136
ex 73.02 EI	Ferro-chromium containing not less than 4% by weight of carbon	1.8%	5,100

Tariff quotas provide for the importation of specified amounts of goods at zero or reduced rates of duty. Any goods that do not qualify for quotas are charged the requisite rate of duty.

Any inquiries about this notice should be made to General Division 2, Department of Trade, Room 333 Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-215 5490). Inquiries about how much an individual quota has been used should be made to HM Customs, Tariff Quota Unit at King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2570).

Publications on the European Communities

Listed below are official publications on European Communities' matters issued during the period 17 May-8 July 1975. All can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Orders, quoting the Standard Book Number (which in the list is given in brackets after each title), should be sent to HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The price inclusive of postage is given in parenthesis at the end of each reference.

Parliamentary Publications

Referendum Act 1975. Ch. 33 [10 543375 6]. 6 pp. 18p (23½p).

Cmnd. 6013 European Communities No. 63 (1975). Council Decision of the European Communities on the Adjustment of Article 32 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Com-

munity, Article 165 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and Article 137 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community. Brussels, 26 November 1974. (The Decision entered into force on 26 November 1974.) [10 160130 1]. 4 pp. 8p (13½p).

Cmnd. 6041 European Communities No. 66 (1975). Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters extending the Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Argentine Republic. Brussels, 18 December 1974. (The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 1975.) [10 160410 6]. 4 pp. 8p (13½p).

Cmnd. 6049 European Communities. Treaty Series No. 74 (1975). Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, establishing Supervision of Imports of certain products originating in Austria. Brussels, 7 November 1974. (For the purposes of the entry into operation of the European Communities (Definition of Treaties) Order 1975 (S.I. 1975 No. 408) the Decision is regarded as having entered into force for the United Kingdom on 18 March 1975.) [10 160490 4]. 3 pp. 8p (13½p).

Cmnd. 6050 European Communities. Treaty Series No. 75 (1975). Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, establishing Supervision of Imports of certain products originating in Sweden. Brussels, 7 November 1974. (For the purposes of the entry into operation of the European Communities (Definition of Treaties) Order 1975 (S.I. 1975 No. 408) the Decision is regarded as having entered into force for the United Kingdom on 18 March 1975.) [10 160500 5]. 3 pp. 8p (13½p).

Cmnd. 6075 European Communities No. 69 (1975). Additional Agreement to the Agreement concerning the products of the clock and watch industry between the European Economic Community and its Member States and the Swiss Confederation. Brussels, 20 July 1972 (with Agreement of 30 June 1967). (The Additional Agreement entered into force on 1 January 1973.) [10 160750 4]. 26 pp. 37p (42½p).

Commission of the European Communities

General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities. N.A.C.E. 1970 [11 934666 4]. 104 pp. £1.04 (£1.17).

4th Report on Competition Policy. (Addendum to the 8th General Report on the Activities of the Communities), April 1975. [11 934695 8]. 144 pp. £1.70 (£1.83).

The European Community: Facts and Figures. November 1974. [11 934707 5]. 42 pp. Illus. 35p (44½p).

The 2nd Annual Report on the Activities of the New European Social Fund. Financial Year 1973. [11 934713 X]. 78 pp. £1.73 (£1.82).

Supplements to the Bulletin of the European Communities 2/75 Stocktaking of the Common Agricultural Policy. [11 934663 X]. 40 pp. 60p (68p).

Special Supplement. Directory of the Commission of the European Communities. April 1975. [11 934730 X]. 80 pp. 55p (64½p).

Statistical Office of the European Communities
Eurostat. Foreign Trade. Country Nomenclature 1975. [11 934696 6]. 82 pp. Illus. £1.32 (£1.45).

Tax Statistics 1968-1973. Yearbook 1974. [11 934744 X]. 128 pp. £3.40 (£3.56).

New EC Legislation

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY. The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 1602/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 229/73 as regards the accession compensatory amounts and coefficients to be applied thereto for cereals (*Official Journal* L164, 27 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1684/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1982/74 fixing, for the 1974/75 marketing year, the accession compensatory amounts for certain categories of cereals, for rice and for processed products derived from cereals or rice (*Official Journal* L168, 1 July 1975).

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 1603/75 fixing the main intervention centres for oil seeds for the 1975/76 marketing year and the derived intervention prices applicable at these centres (*Official Journal* L164, 27 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1604/75 fixing for the 1975/76 marketing year the monthly increase in the target and intervention prices for oil seeds (*Official Journal* L164, 27 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1605/75 on compensatory amounts for colza and rape seed (*Official Journal* L164, 27 June 1975).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1610/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 685/69 on detailed rules of application for intervention on the market in butter and cream (*Official Journal* L164, 27 June 1975).

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 1623/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1036/75 laying down general rules governing the distillation of table wines during the period 7 June to 31 July 1975 (*Official Journal* L164, 27 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1670/75 amending for the seventh time Regulation (EEC) 1770/72 on detailed rules of application relating to the additional conditions with which imported wines for direct human consumption have to comply (*Official Journal* L168, 1 July 1975).

Seeds. Decision 75/370/EEC on the equivalence of seed potatoes produced in third countries (*Official Journal* L164, 27 June 1975).

Fish and fish products. Regulation (EEC) 1629/75 setting up a temporary system of aid for the private storage of certain fishery products (*Official Journal* L165, 28 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1647/75 laying down detailed rules for the granting of private storage aid for certain fishery products (*Official Journal* L165, 28 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1682/75 extending the period of validity of protective measures in respect of the import of tunny for industrial manufacturing as follows:

In Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) 460/75, the date '1 July 1975' is replaced by '1 October 1975' (*Official Journal* L168, 1 July 1975).

Processed agricultural produc. Regulation (EEC) 1630/75 extending the term of validity to 30 June 1976, of regulation (EEC) 1267/69 laying down special provisions applicable to imports into the Community from Greece of goods coming under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 (*Official Journal* L165, 28 June 1975).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1642/75 fixing for the marketing year 1975/76 the reference prices for apples (*Official Journal* L165, 28 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1643/75 fixing for the marketing year 1975/76 the reference prices for pears (*Official Journal* L165, 28 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1669/75 derogating in respect of the opening weeks of the 1975/76 marketing year, from the quality standards applicable to certain varieties of dessert apples and pears (*Official Journal* L168, 1 July 1975).

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 1645/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1315/74 on the deboning of beef bought in by the intervention agencies (*Official Journal* L165, 28 June 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1672/75 amending Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 162/74 defining the conditions for the admission of certain kinds of frozen beef and veal to subheading 02.01 A II a) 2 dd) 22 bbb) of the Common Customs Tariff (*Official Journal* L168, 1 July 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 1673/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 848/75 as regards certain provisions relating to intra-Community trade in animals eligible for premiums as follows:

In Article 5 (4) of Regulation (EEC) 848/75 the date '1 July 1975' is replaced by '1 October 1975' (*Official Journal* L168, 1 July 1975).

The Community's Business Co-operation Centre

Looking for a business partner elsewhere in the Community? . . . You might find him here

Reference BRE/3255/25
Belgian firm specialising as a sales agent for chemical equipment to Belgian industry (constructions, anti-corrosion materials and coatings; internals and packing elements for columns; graphite electrodes) seeks contacts with British, German or Danish producers of:

Process equipments for the chemical and related industries.
Equipments and auxiliaries for cleaning and treatment (before use) of water, gas and air.
Consumables for the chemical industry:
filtering agents,
flocculation agents,
adsorbants,
ion exchangers,
catalysts,

with the commercialisation of the Belgian market in view, either by means of an agency contract or preferably by joint venture with the participation of the manufacturing partner.
Languages: French, German, English, Dutch.

Reference BRE/3328/325
French company manufacturing and distributing:

blocks and tackles and pulleys of all tonnnages for use in the marine and building sectors, mines, public works and industry;
pressed and stamped parts, principally lifting accessories, cables and chains to the specifications of customers.

Turnover 10 million FF, with 100 employees, wishes to be integrated in a larger firm in the UK, Belgium or Germany.
Languages: French, English, German.

Reference BRE/3287/504
French manufacturer of decorative fireplaces, with a turnover of 43 million FF and 264 employees, seeks a British, Italian, Danish, Irish and Dutch partner engaged in the distribution/installation level in the 'secondary' building sector (ie tilers, plasterers, marble-masons, general contractors) of somewhat similar size. The co-operation could be in the form of a joint venture to which the French company would bring its know-how, patents, trademark image, technical and commercial assistance and, eventually, an introduction of capital – the partner to supply his organisation, his knowledge of the market, his particular skills and a share of the capital. Manufacture under licence is equally possible.
Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

Reference BRE/3305/436
French manufacturer of infants' and womens' sanitary undergarments and lingerie articles, sold to wholesalers, large stores, central buyers, mail order, chemists, with a turnover of 16 million FF and 325 employees, seeks a British, German and Italian partner manufacturing complementary products capable of being sold to the same clientele. The co-operation would consist of a reciprocally exclusive distribution of products; no financial link is envisaged.
Languages: French, English, German.

Reference BRE/3153/25
Italian company operating in the chemical sector, producing polyester resin paints and varnishes for retail market, with a turnover of Lit 14,000 million and a payroll of 370, seeks co-operation with a company operating in the same sector, in Germany, France or the United Kingdom.

Co-operation could take the following forms:

a marketing of one another's products (eg, wood varnishes manuactured by the Italian company could be exchanged for varnishes used for food canning tins);
b exchange of licences;
c production specialisation (eg, the Italian company is prepared to gear its production to powdered varnishes which could be supplied to its partner; on the other hand it anticipates a need for water-based varnishes and varnishes with a high solid content, which could be suplied by the partner company).

Languages: French, German, English, Italian.

The Commission of the European Communities set up the Business Co-operation Centre last year to encourage co-operation between firms in different Member States wishing to increase competitiveness and respond to the opportunities opened up by access to the Community's markets. Co-operation is defined as the pooling of one or more activities of the partner firms; for example, in research and development, supplies, production, marketing and sales and management.

A firm seeking the Centre's help will be asked to provide certain information about itself, and to define exactly what type of partner and what type of co-operation it wants. All the information supplied, and any inquiries received, are treated as strictly confidential, and no names are revealed without the agreement of all parties. The Centre will search its files for a suitable partner, and, if the application cannot be matched with an offer already registered, will, if the firm agrees, circulate a summary of the firm's requirements, with no names mentioned, to the 'correspondents' which it has in every country of the Community.

It is one of the Centre's correspondents in this country that we reproduce the latest batch of requests for co-operation. Readers wishing to obtain further information should write direct to the Centre at the following address, quoting the reference number of the request[s] in which they are interested: Business Co-operation Centre, rue Archimede 17, B-1040 Brussels. The Centre makes no charge for its services.

EEC information for businessmen: free booklet

EEC – Your Questions Answered, an 87-page booklet published by the EEC Information Unit, contains answers to businessmen's inquiries on a wide range of EEC subjects. These include trade with EFTA and other countries associated with Community, customs producers and documentation, tariffs, market information and non-tariff barriers to trade.

The booklet also provides basic information about the role of the Community institutions and has articles on the ECSC, Euratom and the European Investment Bank. The final section of the booklet is devoted to time-saving reference material including a glossary of abbreviations, lists of publications and 18 pages of useful addresses and contacts in Europe and the UK.

Copies are available, free of charge, from the EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 4301 (6 lines).

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted **except where shown otherwise**

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure: Total	Fixed capital expenditure: of which: Manufacturing industry	Fixed capital expenditure: of which: Distributive and service industries	Changes in stocks: Total	Changes in stocks: of which: Manufacturing industry	Changes in stocks: of which: Wholesalers	Changes in stocks: of which: Retailers	Balance of payments: Current balance	Balance of payments: Visible balance	Balance of payments: Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,365	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	439	324	68	−23	698	−11	709
1971	101	103	100	94	103	76	−126	52	−4	1,052	273	778
1972	104	109	106	85	116	−54	−205	48	3	82	−683	765
1973	110	114	110	90	121	706	374	32	242	−1,113	−2,301	1,188
1974	110	114	108	100	112	288	468	47	−124	−3,771	−5,259	1,488
1972 2nd qtr.	104	108	106	84	115	−31	−106	1	38	123	−67	190
3rd qtr.	104	110	106	82	116	−7	−42	6	−13	−109	−284	175
4th qtr.	107	111	108	83	123	18	7	24	−6	−17	−209	192
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	112	89	127	279	146	11	32	−104	−354	170
2nd qtr.	109	112	107	86	113	191	61	−9	163	−209	−401	192
3rd qtr.	110	114	111	91	120	102	68	6	22	−229	−569	340
4th qtr.	110	114	111	94	125	134	99	24	25	−491	−977	486
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	112	99	111	−249	−100	8	−73	−935	−1,279	344
2nd qtr.	110	112	105	100	107	193	138	42	11	−955	−1,316	361
3rd qtr.	112	114	106	99	118	240	299	−27	−28	−830	−1,210	380
4th qtr.	111	116	107	103	112	104	130	23	−34	−1,051	−1,454	403
1975 1st qtr.	111	116 p	108	96	98	−79	51	−35	−65	−342	−716	374
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+0.2	+2.7	+1.9	N/C	−6.7							
on a year earlier	+2.8	+2.2	−3.6	+3.1	−11.0							

	Index of industrial production: Total all industries	Index of industrial production: Total manufacturing industries	Personal expenditure: Retail sales	Personal expenditure: Cars: new registrations	Prices and costs: Index of retail prices: Index‡	Prices and costs: Index of retail prices: % increase on a year earlier	Prices and costs: Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Prices and costs: Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Prices and costs: Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Labour: Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Labour: Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Labour: Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Trade§: Exports	Trade§: Imports
				monthly averages						thousands		thousands	totals	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	31 July 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands									£ million	
1971	100.5	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,801	8,528
1972	102.6	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,147	9,830
1973	110.2	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	11,512	13,813
1974	106.4	107.9	109.9	102.7	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.5	572+	2.5+	298+	15,589	20,848
1973 3rd qtr.	111.1	111.5	110.6	143	180.2†	9.2	150.9	124.2	118.5	555	2.4	334	2,991	3,560
4th qtr.	109.8	110.5	112.0	119	186.8†	10.3	167.6	129.1	121.0	494	2.2	361	3,048	4,025
1974 1st qtr.	103.7	106.0	109.8	103	101.4	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	546	2.4	286	3,500	4,779
2nd qtr.	108.0	109.6	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.2	552	2.4	311	3,900	5,216
3rd qtr.	108.7	110.3	111.0	109	110.2	17 0	212.9	156.1	143.9	592	2.6	306	4,161	5,371
4th qtr.	105.3	106.1	111.6	96	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,029	5,482
1975 1st qtr.	104.5	105.5	111.5	106	122.0	20.3	220.6	176.0	163.2	701	3.1	..	4,571	5,287
2nd qtr.				90 p			225.4	186.2		814	3.6	166		
1974 July	109.3	110.8	109.2	106	109.7	17.1	212.3	153.5	139.8	576	2.5	317	1,337	1,769
Aug.	109.1	111.2	111.4	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.5	597	2.6	301	1,378	1,787
Sept.	107.7	109.0	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.3	603	2.7	301	1,446	1,816
Oct.	106.7	107.1	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.7	607	2.7	294	1,347	1,841
Nov.	106.2	107.3	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.8	153.9	613	2.7	273	1,296	1,896
Dec.	102.9	103.8	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	158.0	..	..	..	1,386	1,745
1975 Jan.	105.0	106.8	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	222.1	173.0	159.7	678 e	3.0	..	1.571	1,856
Feb.	105.0	106.4	112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.8	175.9	162.0	705	3.1	192	1,451	1,765
Mar.	103.4	103.3	109.4	97	124.3	21.2	221.9	179.2	169.0	722	3.2	186	1,549	1,666
Apr.	102.0	102.6	120.2	89	129.1	21.7	222.9	182.5	169.2	760	3.3	173	1,364	1,655
May			102.5	90	134.5	25.0	225.8 p	187.3 p	175.2	817	3.6	156	1.586 p	1,602 p
June	101.2	101.5		91 p			227.5 p	188.8		864	3.8	141		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−2.0	−3.0	−1.2	−15.4	+8.1		+2.2	+5.8	+7.0	+16.0		..	+2	−8.5
on a year earlier	−4.5	−5.8	+2.7	−13.7	+22.5		+5.5	+25.1	+32.8	+47.3		−49.5	+17	−5.5

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100.
+ Average of 11 months. e Figure is estimate

Wholesale price indices in June

Output prices

For the second successive month, the provisional price index for the output of manufactured goods other than food, drink and tobacco increased by less than 1 per cent to 193.5 (1970 = 100). The increase resulted from a wide range of small price rises, with no individual sector making a significant contribution.

A similar increase of ¾ per cent, to 198.9, in the provisional index for the products of the food manufacturing industries was mainly due to higher prices for bacon curing and meat products. This is the third successive month in which the index for this sector has risen by less than 1 per cent.

The index of 188.8 for the home sales of all manufacturing industry showed a similar increase, after the sharp rise in May largely caused by the Budget increases in revenue duty. Excluding this effect, the index rose in the second quarter of 1975 by about half the 7 per cent increase it showed in the first quarter.

Input prices

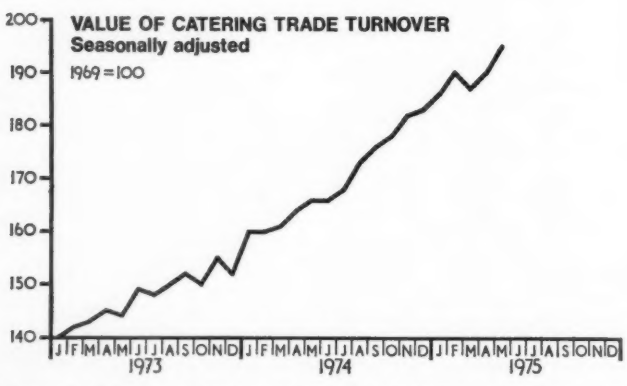
With no change in the prices of coal, gas and electricity, the ¾ per cent increase to 227.5 in the provisional index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry was attributable solely to increased prices of materials. The cost of imports rose mainly as a result of the further decline in the external value of the pound, this being to some extent countered by substantial falls in the prices of pig-lead, jute, sisal and palm oil.

The rise of ¼ per cent to 187.6 in the provisional index for materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industries was mainly due to higher prices for tea and home-grown potatoes. A fall in the price of imported wheat offset higher prices for some other imported and home-produced commodities.

1970 = 100	April	May p	June p
Output prices (home sales)			
All manufactured products	182.5	187.3	188.8
Products of manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries	190.4	192.0	193.5
Products of the food manufacturing industries	195.7	197.5	198.9
Prices of materials and fuel purchased			
By manufacturing industry:	222.9	225.8	227.5
Materials	226.8	228.4	230.2
Coal, gas and electricity	185.7	200.9	200.9
By manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries:	239.9	245.1	247.1
Materials	247.6	251.5	253.6
By food manufacturing industries	189.0	186.8	187.6

p = provisional.

Turnover of the catering trades in May


VALUE OF CATERING TRADE TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1973
1974
1975

The total turnover of the catering trades in the three months' period March to May 1975 was about 2 per cent more than in the preceding three months, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal adjustments. There has been a further slackening in the upward trend compared with earlier months.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	⁵ fifty-three week period

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

		All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1975	1st quarter	19	17	15	20	18
	April	13 r	13	7	14	23 r
	May	21	19	18	23	16

NB. The Easter holiday fell entirely within the March trading period this year, whereas in 1974 it was in April. The Spring Bank holiday weekend fell entirely within the May trading period this year, whereas in 1974 part of it was in April and part in May.

Turnover for all caterers in the *three months* March to May 1975 was nearly 18 per cent more than in the same period a year ago. The largest increase was of 20 per cent for public houses (the largest component of the all-caterers index). Licensed hotels and holiday camps increased their turnover by 17 per cent whilst restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops reported an increase of 13 per cent. Canteens (the smallest component) increased their turnover by 18 per cent.

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

		Value at current prices (turnover in 1969 – £2,533 million)
1969		100
1970		108
1971		118
1972		131
1973		148
1974		170
1971	1st quarter	115
	2nd quarter	117
	3rd quarter	119
	4th quarter	122
1972	1st quarter	125
	2nd quarter	128
	3rd quarter	133
	4th quarter	138
1973	1st quarter	142
	2nd quarter	146
	3rd quarter	150
	4th quarter	152
1974	1st quarter	160
	2nd quarter	165
	3rd quarter	173
	4th quarter	181
1975	1st quarter	188
1974	July	168
	August	173
	September*	176
	October	178
	November	182
	December*	183
1975	January*	187 r
	February	190
	March*	187
	April	190
	May	195
1974	December-February 1975	186
1975	March-May	190
Percentage increase		2

† The monthly periods consist of 4 weeks except those marked * which are of 5 weeks. The May 1975 period was the 4 weeks from 4 May 1975 to 31 May 1975; the May 1974 period was the 4 weeks from 28 April 1974 to 25 May 1974. The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course. A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom January to April

In the first four months of 1975 1,637,000 foreign visitors, including all those arriving from EEC countries, came to the United Kingdom, 13 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1974, according to a joint statement from the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority. (The figures exclude visitors from the Irish Republic and Commonwealth citizens.)

Arrivals from EEC countries during this period were 13 per cent up on the same period last year, the largest increases being shown for French nationals (up by 21 per cent) and those of Belgium and Luxembourg (up by 19 per cent). Numbers of Italians on the other hand were 2 per cent down on last year.

Visitors from the remainder of Western Europe increased at a slightly faster rate – 18 per cent up over a year ago for the first four months – with large increases among those from Norway (up by 42 per cent), Spain and Austria (each up by 26 per cent).

The number of visitors from the United States in the first four months of the year declined by 4 per cent on a year ago. This was due to a sharp fall in April (down by 14 per cent on April 1974) following three months when the decline, apparent throughout last year, had been temporarily halted.

Visitors from the rest of the world were 30 per cent above the number arriving between January and April last year. Numbers from Japan increased by 19 per cent in this period.

Because of the timing of Easter, which fell in April last year and March this year, the monthly comparisons for the two most recent months are not very meaningful. Visitors in March were 40 per cent above, and those in April 13 per cent below, the corresponding months in 1974. The seasonally adjusted series, which remove the effects of the timing of Easter, show that the large increases shown in January and February were not being maintained by April, though the levels were still, with the exception of those from the United States, above the levels of April 1974.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to foreign nationals, excluding Commonwealth citizens and citizens of the Irish Republic.

For non-EEC countries visitors entering for a stay of under one year are shown while, for EEC countries, total arrivals are shown irrespective of their purposes of visit or length of stay. This follows the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, since when citizens of Community countries are generally admitted to the United Kingdom without having to state their purpose of visit, or expected length of stay.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of Western European visitors.

The seasonally adjusted series are liable to revision when subsequent figures become available and should therefore, for the most recent months, be viewed with caution.

Foreign arrivals

Thousands per month

	Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic)		Foreign visitors from non-EEC countries							
			Rest of Western Europe (non-EEC)		United States		Other foreign countries		Total non-EEC countries	
1967	126		30		70		23		123	
1968	144		34		73		29		136	
1969	174		40		95		35		170	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
1974	280		75		107		68		250	
	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
1974										
January	141	263	38	70	50	114	40	64	128	248
February	132	265	38	70	42	114	35	67	115	251
March	216	273	53	73	68	108	52	71	173	252
April	320	273	79	75	95	109	52	66	226	250
May	295	281	63	70	121	100	62	62	246	232
June	313	281	96	75	160	106	83	69	338	250
July	560	280	154	75	189	103	120	70	463	248
August	458	294	93	76	167	103	111	67	371	246
September	298	287	86	84	159	108	96	68	342	260
October	243	281	77	76	103	105	70	69	249	250
November	188	302	62	80	69	106	49	76	180	262
December	196	281	58	76	58	103	52	70	168	249
1975										
January	164	303	45	83	50	113	53	80	148	276
February	166	327	49	88	44	117	49	93	142	298
March	323	301	82	91	68	107	69	93	219	291
April	264	290	69	77	82	93	61	75	212	245
Jan.-April 1974	809		208		254		179		641	
Jan.-April 1975	917		245		243		232		720	

Total arrivals = all persons admitted, including long-stay and short-stay visitors from EEC countries

Foreign visitors = all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries excluding Commonwealth countries.

UA = unadjusted. SA = seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office.

Production in the cotton industry

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January-April 1975 the amount of cloth woven was 10 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Production of single yarn decreased by 5 per cent and doubled yarn increased by 1 per cent.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn (†)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	million kg.				million metres	
1968	171.2	67.5	49.9	52.0	668.2	507.3
1969	166.2	73.2	46.8	60.9	661.5	538.1
1970	158.7	77.4	43.2	57.3	627.6	484.3
1971	133.0	83.3	85.0		559.1	479.8
1972	121.4	81.7	75.4		513.0	469.8
1973	115.4	92.5	82.1		453.2	502.3
1974	101.3	87.7	74.7		409.5	505.3
1974 January*	1.6	1.4	1.1		6.6	6.8
February	1.7	1.5	1.2		7.1	7.9
March	2.2	2.0	1.6		8.6	10.6
April	2.0	1.9	1.6		8.0	10.5
May*	2.3	2.1	1.7		8.6	10.7
June	2.0	1.9	1.5		9.0	11.2
July*	1.7	1.4	1.3		5.4	7.8
August	2.2	2.0	1.6		8.6	10.8
September	1.8	1.5	1.3		6.8	9.9
October*	2.2	1.7	1.6		9.0	11.4
November	2.2	1.7	1.6		9.5	11.1
December	1.6	1.3	1.2		7.7	8.6
1975 January*	1.8	1.5	1.4		8.2	9.7
February	1.9	1.6	1.5		8.8	10.7
March	1.7	1.3	1.3		8.3	9.7
April*	1.8	1.6	1.2		7.7	9.4

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks.

Output in the wool textile industry

The volume of production in the industry (as measured by the seasonally adjusted index of production) in April 1975 was 23 per cent lower than in April 1974. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-April 1975 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 12 per cent less than in the same period last year; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 7 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 7 per cent less and that of man-made fibre tops was 10 per cent less.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (†)	Worsted yarn (§)	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million kilos					million sq. metres		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	27.3
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	26.9
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	24.6
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	28.5
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	28.8
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	30.6
1974	112.6	43.9	54.8	122.5	87.2	92.1	82.6	28.1
1973 1st quarter	40.7	19.9	13.3	36.8	27.8	25.8	24.5	8.6
2nd quarter	34.9	16.6	13.9	33.4	24.6	27.2	21.7	7.3
3rd quarter	29.2	13.0	13.0	29.8	21.8	24.1	19.9	6.7
4th quarter	31.8	12.9	15.6	35.2	25.7	27.2	22.2	8.1
1974 1st quarter	28.4	11.9	13.3	29.5	21.5	22.7	20.9	7.8
2nd quarter	33.6	12.8	15.5	36.7	23.5	25.8	21.2	7.2
3rd quarter	25.9	10.0	14.0	28.0	20.6	23.0	19.4	6.4
4th quarter	24.7	9.1	12.0	28.5	21.6	20.6	21.2	6.8
1975 1st quarter	27.3	11.2	12.8	29.4	20.4	17.7	20.7	7.6
1974 January	8.7	3.6	3.8	9.2	6.8	7.4	6.7	2.3
February	8.6	3.6	4.0	8.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	2.9
March	11.1	4.7	5.5	11.5	7.8	8.3	7.6	2.6
April	11.0	4.4	5.9	12.0	8.1	8.3	7.0	2.4
May	10.9	4.2	4.8	12.1	7.6	9.0	7.1	2.5
June	11.7	4.2	4.8	12.6	7.8	8.5	7.1	2.3
July	9.2	4.0	6.1	9.3	7.4	7.6	7.0	1.6
August	7.7	2.5	3.7	9.0	6.4	7.5	5.7	2.3
September	9.0	3.6	4.2	9.7	6.8	7.9	6.8	2.6
October	8.6	3.3	4.9	10.1	8.4	8.2	7.9	2.5
November	8.4	3.0	3.8	9.6	7.2	7.2	6.7	2.5
December	7.7	2.8	3.4	8.8	6.0	5.3	6.4	1.8
1975 January	8.9	3.6	4.3	9.9	7.0	6.1	7.3	2.3
February	9.1	3.8	4.2	9.5	6.4	5.6	6.6	2.9
March	9.3	3.9	4.4	10.1	7.0	6.1	6.8	2.5
April		4.1	4.5	9.8	6.9	7.0	6.5	1.8

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In April deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.8 million kilos.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 11 July 1975.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Never Too Young To Rock	BR/E 38177/12/7/80	98	7 July	GTO Films (Distributions) Ltd.	GTO Popstick Ltd.
The Little Prince	BR/E 38178/12/7/80	89	8 July	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Stanley Donen Enterprises Ltd.
Viking Island	BR/E 38179/12/7/80	25	8 July	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Drummer Films Ltd.
The Hand Of Fate	BR/E 38180/12/7/80	28	8 July	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Willis World Wide Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2405	BR/E 38120/12/7/80	8	11 July	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Projectionist	F 38181	88	9 July	Pleasant Pastures Ltd.	Maglan Films ,USA

Amendment to the Register
The playing time of the film 'The Fast Lady' (BR/E 28083), registered on 27 December 1962, has been amended to read (A) 95, (B) 83 minutes.

Correction to the register
The registration number of the film 'Enter the Seven Virgins', registered on 3 July 1975, has been corrected to BR/E 38174/5/7/80.

Note
In the list of films registered during the week ended 13 June 1975 the title of the film 'Stavinsky' should have read 'Stavisky'.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

Sales by wholesale textile houses in May showed an increase of 4 per cent on a year earlier, compared with a decrease of 3 per cent in March and an increase of 7 per cent in April.

The value of stocks at the end of May was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

		Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966		110	*–3*	..	..
1967		104	*–5*	..	..
1968		108	*4*	..	..
1969		103	*–5*	..	..
1970		107	*4*	..	..
1971		115	*8*	..	..
1972		121	*5*	..	..
1973		134	*11*	..	..
1974		147	*9*	..	..
1972	3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
	4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973	1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
	2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
	3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
	4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1974	1st quarter	134	*12*	189	*3*
	2nd quarter	131	*7*	202	*18*
	3rd quarter	148	*13*	194	*12*
	4th quarter	173	*6*	198	*–3*
1975	1st quarter	143	*7*	219	*16*
1974	April	139	*5*	180	*11*
	May	123	*8*	206	*19*
	June	132	*9*	202	*18*
	July	117	*9*	205	*19*
	August	141	*13*	207	*15*
	September	185	*16*	194	*12*
	October	206	*12*	192	*18*
	November	156	*1*	222	*10*
	December	158	*5*	198	*–3*
1975	January	99	*18*	205	*15*
	February	155	*15*	213	*16*
	March	176	*–3*	219	*16*
	April	149	*7*	195	*8*
	May	128	*4*	213	*3*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks‡
	May 1975	Jan.-May 1975	May 1975
Women's knitted outwear, blouses and skirts	–18	1	–24
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	52	24	33
Women's underwear	–5	9	32
Women's hose and children's socks	1	–6	—
Women's millinery	8	8	—
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	5	5	25
Children's wear	–1	–9	–19
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	–6	2	25
Gloves	–17	–18	5
Piece-goods and nets	–8	1	–52
Household texiles	23	4	–27
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	11	15	11
Boots and shoes	–20	–7	–17
Total†	4	7	3

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (tel. 01-580 2902).

Production of man-made fibres in May

In the three months ended May 1975 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 20 per cent more than in the three months ended in February 1975. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in the period January-May 1975 was 21 per cent lower than in the period January-May 1974; output of continuous filament decreased by 18 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 24 per cent.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	**539.1**	**241.8**	297.4
1969	**553.9**	**252.5**	301.5
1970	**599.4**	**257.6**	341.9
1971	**613.1**	**276.4**	336.7
1972	**626.5**	**264.0**	362.5
1973	**730.8**	**305.6**	425.3
1974	627.6	271.0	356.6
1974 1st quarter	174.0	69.9	104.1
2nd quarter	175.1	71.7	103.4
3rd quarter	149.9	67.1	82.7
4th quarter	128.6	62.3	66.3
1975 1st quarter	129.1	56.4	72.7
1974 February	54.9	22.4	32.5
March	62.1	25.9	36.2
April	63.9	25.6	38.3
May	55.9	24.9	31.0
June	55.3	21.1	34.2
July	55.6	22.8	32.8
August	48.5	21.3	27.2
September	45.9	23.1	22.8
October	50.7	25.2	25.5
November	43.1	20.7	22.4
December	34.7	16.4	18.3
1975 January	42.1	18.2	24.0
February	42.6	17.6	25.0
March	44.3	20.6	23.7
April	48.1	20.0	28.1
May	53.6	22.3	31.4

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87
1969	92
1970	100
1971	106
1972	107
1973	127
1974	111

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1974 1st quarter	120	117
2nd quarter	119	116
3rd quarter	109	117
4th quarter	96	95
1975 1st quarter	92	90
1974 February	122	120
March	125	121
April	131	129
May	116	112
June	110	107
July	113	119
August	106	120
September	109	110
October	116	114
November	99	95
December	74	76
1975 January	85	82
February	95	94
March	96	93
April	103	102
May	111	107

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Metal working machine tools

Monthly analysis of sales and orders for March

This article presents in Table 1 provisional monthly statistics of manufacturers' sales and orders for metal working machine tools up to March of this year. These statistics will also be published in Business Monitor PM 332.

The monthly estimates up to and including September of last year have been adjusted to be consistent with the results of the more comprehensive quarterly inquiry published in Business Monitor PQ 332, now available up to the third quarter of 1974.

The latest provisional estimates for the months of October 1974 to March 1975 will similarly be revised as more up-to-date quarterly information becomes available.

Summary

Activity in the machine tool industry remains relatively high with current value sales running at a level 36 per cent greater than a year ago. Much of this increase reflects the effect of price increases but some growth in the volume of sales has occurred. Net new orders have continued to decrease and order books are easing back from their record levels of last autumn.

In current price terms the overall level of sales has now exceeded the intake of new orders for the second consecutive quarter resulting in a corresponding fall in the level of outstanding orders. Orders on hand are currently at levels in value terms which suggest a continuing relatively high rate of deliveries. The quarterly intake of new orders received from both the home and export sectors has continued the downward trend apparent since the middle of 1974 and reflects the general weakening in investment demand both at home and abroad.

Recent trends for machine tools

The latest monthly figures now available show that the value of total sales in the first three months of 1975 had risen by a modest 4 per cent on the preceding three months, but there is unlikely to have been any significant increase in the total volume of sales. This conceals a significant rise of 13 per cent in sales by value to the home market, which was partly offset by some decrease in export sales after a record level of deliveries to export markets in the last quarter of 1974.

When contrasted with overall levels of sales a year ago, sales in the first quarter of this year show a very marked rise of 36 per cent by value, which suggests that a modest increase in the volume of total sales has occurred over the last 12 months. Over this period, the value of export sales increased by 40 per cent while sales to the home market rose by 33 per cent. This increase appears to be greater than the growth in ex-factory prices of these products over the same 12 months.

The value of total new orders received in the first quarter of 1975 fell by 12 per cent compared with the preceding three months, to the lowest level since the first quarter of 1973. Though new orders originating from the home market dropped by only 7 per cent, new export orders fell more sharply by 18 per cent. When compared with the first quarter of 1974, the flow of new orders received in the first three months of 1975 had fallen by 25 per cent, new orders arriving from the overseas sector falling by 30 per cent and those from the domestic market by 21 per cent. The low level of new home orders received in the first quarter of 1975, especially in volume terms, reflects the general weakening of investment activity in the economy.

With both home and export sales continuing in recent months to exceed the inflow of new orders, the latest level of combined home

TABLE 1 Metal-working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding*			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966	164.0	118.9	45.1	110.7	78.0	32.7	160.1	114.1	46.0
1967	171.2	123.9	47.3	100.9	54.1	46.8	161.4	100.0	61.4
1968	168.5	113.5	55.1	116.1	61.7	54.4	183.8	121.1	62.7
1969	189.1	119.1	70.0	164.2	93.3	70.9	237.2	150.7	86.5
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.2	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	184.7	111.6	73.1	113.3	55.7	57.6	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973	214.4	130.4	84.0	205.3	112.6	92.7	306.4	187.3	119.1
1974 p	246.8	143.6	103.2	268.0	130.4	137.6	309.5	161.4	148.1
1973 2nd quarter	49.5	29.1	20.4	143.7	76.4	67.3	70.8	42.8	28.0
3rd quarter	51.0	29.5	21.5	177.1	95.5	81.6	84.4	48.6	35.8
4th quarter	56.9	34.4	22.5	205.3	112.6	92.7	85.1	51.5	33.6
1974 1st quarter	55.8	34.1	21.7	229.3	120.5	108.8	79.8	42.0	37.8
2nd quarter	56.0	32.6	23.4	258.9	132.9	126.0	85.6	45.0	40.6
3rd quarter	62.0	36.9	25.1	273.0	134.7	138.3	76.1	38.7	37.4
4th quarter p	73.0	40.0	33.0	268.0	130.4	137.6	68.0	35.7	32.3
1975 1st quarter	75.6	45.3	30.3	252.1	118.2	133.9	59.7	33.1	26.6
1974 January	15.2	9.3	5.9	213.2	114.5	98.7	23.1	11.2	11.9
February	18.3	10.6	7.7	224.8	119.0	105.8	29.9	15.1	14.8
March	22.3	14.2	8.1	229.3	120.5	108.8	26.8	15.7	11.1
April	16.6	9.7	6.9	242.1	123.4	118.7	29.4	12.6	16.8
May	20.1	11.9	8.2	251.4	129.2	121.5	29.4	18.4	11.0
June	19.3	11.0	8.3	258.9	132.9	126.0	26.8	14.0	12.8
July	22.6	13.2	9.4	265.2	132.5	132.7	28.9	12.8	16.1
August	17.6	10.7	6.9	270.3	134.5	135.8	22.7	12.7	10.0
September	21.8	13.0	8.8	273.0	134.7	138.3	24.5	13.2	11.3
October p	26.7	14.4	12.3	272.9	135.1	137.8	26.6	14.8	11.8
November p	26.1	14.6	11.5	269.7	134.5	135.2	22.9	14.0	8.9
December p	20.2	11.0	9.2	268.0	130.4	137.6	18.5	6.9	11.6
1975 January p	23.0	14.0	9.0	264.3	126.3	138.0	19.3	9.9	9.4
February p	25.1	14.9	10.2	259.8	122.7	137.1	20.6	11.3	9.3
March p	27.5	16.4	11.1	252.1	118.2	133.9	19.8	11.9	7.9
Three monthly totals									
1st quarter 1975	75.6	45.3	30.3	252.1	118.2	133.9	59.7	33.1	26.6
4th quarter 1974	73.0	40.0	33.0	268.0	130.4	137.6	68.0	35.7	32.3
1st quarter 1974	55.8	34.1	21.7	229.3	120.5	108.8	79.8	42.0	37.8
Percentage change latest three months on:									
1. Previous quarter	+4	+13	−8	−6	−9	−3	−12	−7	−18
2. A year earlier	+36	+33	+40	+10	−2	+23	−25	−21	−30

p = provisional.
* The values for orders outstanding relate to the ends of the periods shown.
Due to rounding, constituent figures may not sum to their respective totals.

and export orders on hand reflects the further gradual decline that has occurred since October 1974. By the end of March total order books had eased back by value to a level 6 per cent lower than at the end of December last and 8 per cent less than the record level last October. Orders outstanding for the home market showed a decline of 9 per cent compared with end December while export order books were reduced by only 3 per cent. In contrast the level of overall order books in the first quarter of 1975 had risen by 10 per cent on the corresponding levels prevailing a year ago. This modest rise over the year is mainly a result of the expansion of orders on hand for the export market which rose by 23 per cent while those for the home market fell back slightly, by 2 per cent.

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Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional index of production for April 1975 is 158. This is 3 points lower than the index for March 1975 and 5 points lower than April 1974.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on April 1974, and corresponding percentages, shown in brackets are: textiles 213 (−74 points; −26 per cent), clothing 121 (−6; −5 per cent), engineering and metals 118 (+10; +9 per cent), food drink and tobacco 116 (+1; +1 per cent), timber and furniture 155 (−4; −3 per cent), mineral products 171 (−1; −1 per cent), other manufacturing industries 261 (+29; +12 per cent), gas electricity and water 216 (+15; +7 per cent).

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Manufacturers' shares of the UK computer market at the end of 1974

	Sector	Manufacturers' shares of total market by notional value (per cent)	Manufacturers' shares of market sectors by notional value (per cent)	Notional value of manufacturers' shares of market sectors (£ million)	Manufacturers' shares of total market by numbers (per cent)	Manufacturers' shares of market sectors by numbers (per cent)	Manufacturers' shares of market sectors by numbers
UK owned companies							
ICL	Total	31.7			12.5		
	Private		23.7	184.3		10.6	992
	Central government		50.0	94.1		15.6	247
	Local government		54.2	44.0		31.9	235
	Public corporations		37.4	57.1		11.8	176
GEC	Total	1.9			3.9		
	Private		0.6	4.8		1.3	123
	Central government		6.0	11.2		16.9	268
	Local government		1.2	1.0		2.4	18
	Public corporations		4.1	6.3		7.0	105
Ferranti	Total	1.7			2.5		
	Private		0.7	5.1		0.9	83
	Central government		3.9	7.3		7.9	125
	Local government		0.4	0.3		0.4	3
	Public corporations		5.1	7.8		7.6	113
Computer Technology	Total	0.3			1.5		
	Private		<0.1	0.6		0.4	37
	Central government		1.2	2.3		7.2	115
	Local government		<0.1	<0.1		0.3	2
	Public corporations		0.6	0.9		2.9	43
Plessey	Total	0.1			0.1		
	Private		<0.1	0.1		0.1	2
	Central government		0.3	0.5		0.2	3
	Local government		1.0	0.8		0.4	3
	Public corporations		<0.1	<0.1		0.1	1
Digico	Total	<0.1			0.9		
	Private		<0.1	0.2		0.4	37
	Central government		0.1	0.2		2.6	41
	Local government		<0.1	<0.1		1.4	10
	Public corporations		0.1	0.2		2.0	30
Others	Total	0.3			0.9		
	Private		0.3	2.2		0.9	81
	Central government		0.6	1.1		1.4	22
	Local government		<0.1	<0.1		0.4	3
	Public corporations		0.4	0.5		1.0	15
Total UK owned	Total	36.1			22.3		
	Private		25.4	197.3		14.5	1,355
	Central government		62.1	116.7		51.8	821
	Local government		57.0	46.7		37.2	274
	Public corporations		47.7	72.9		32.6	483
				433.6			2,933
Foreign owned companies							
IBM	Total	37.7			11.2		
	Private		45.4	352.5		12.7	1,188
	Central government		16.6	31.3		5.4	86
	Local government		22.4	18.2		11.5	85
	Public corporations		33.0	50.5		7.9	118
Honeywell	Total	6.2			5.3		
	Private		7.2	56.1		5.3	496
	Central government		2.1	3.9		5.2	83
	Local government		7.6	6.2		5.8	43
	Public corporations		5.3	8.1		5.4	81
Burroughs	Total	5.5			26.5		
	Private		7.3	56.9		36.0	3,362
	Central government		3.2	6.1		4.8	76
	Local government		1.9	1.6		4.3	32
	Public corporations		0.5	0.7		0.5	7
Univac	Total	4.2			1.4		
	Private		4.6	35.5		1.5	140
	Central government		3.2	6.0		0.9	14
	Local government		2.9	2.3		1.6	12
	Public corporations		4.3	6.6		1.6	24
NCR	Total	2.6			5.0		
	Private		3.4	26.6		6.1	566
	Central government		0.2	0.4		0.6	10
	Local government		3.9	3.1		8.5	63
	Public corporations		0.7	1.1		1.6	23
CDC	Total	1.5			0.2		
	Private		0.5	18.0		0.1	11
	Central government		7.3	13.8		0.9	15
	Local government		—	—		—	—
	Public corporations		0.1	0.2		0.2	3
DEC	Total	1.3			7.7		
	Private		1.0	7.7		4.8	449
	Central government		2.3	4.3		16.6	264
	Local government		2.3	1.9		19.9	147
	Public corporations		1.3	1.9		9.8	147

	Sector	Manufacturers' shares of total market by notional value (per cent)	Manufacturers' shares of market sectors by notional value (per cent)	Notional value of manufacturers' shares of market sectors (£ million)	Manufacturers' shares of total market by numbers (per cent)	Manufacturers' shares of market sectors by numbers (per cent)	Manufacturers' shares of market sectors by numbers
Xerox Data	Total	1.2			0.4		
	Private		1.4	11.0		0.3	32
	Central government		1.0	2.0		0.8	12
	Local government		—	—		—	—
	Public corporations		0.9	1.3		0.3	5
Philips	Total	0.8			6.0		
	Private		1.1	8.8		7.7	719
	Central government		0.1	0.2		1.3	20
	Local government		0.4	0.3		3.9	29
	Public corporations		<0.1	0.1		0.8	12
Others	Total	2.9			14.0		
	Private		2.7	20.8		10.8	1,018
	Central government		1.9	3.6		11.7	186
	Local government		1.4	1.1		7.0	52
	Public corporations		5.8	9.0		39.1	580
Total foreign owned	Total	63.9			77.7		
	Private		74.5	579.7		85.5	7,981
	Central government		38.0	71.6		48.5	766
	Local government		42.4	34.7		62.9	463
	Public corporations		52.0	79.5		67.4	1,000
				765.5			10,210
Grand total by sector	Private			777.0			9,336
	Central government			183.3			1,587
	Local government			81.1			737
	Public corporations			152.8			1,483
				1,199.2			13,143

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Data bank. The figures have been compiled from the National Computer Index, a service operated jointly by the National Computing Centre and Pedder Associates Ltd.

Comprehensiveness of the Data Bank. The information held in the data bank is derived from users' returns, and has been cross-checked by reference to other published and unpublished sources of information on computers. However, it is believed that the large majority of all computers installed in the UK is recorded in the data bank. Those excluded are thought to be mainly small machines which have little effect on the market shares by value. The growth in sales of small business and visible record computers has led to significant changes in market shares by number.

Definition of manufacturers. Where a machine was delivered by a company no longer supplying computers that machine is included in the total for the company which acquired the original supplier's computer business.

Definition of Notional Prices. The actual prices of the computers installed are not available since they relate to individual commercial contracts between manufacturer and user. Since most machines have a fairly wide range of prices dependent on configuration, a weighted average has been used and applied notionally across all sectors including the Public Sector. These notional values are regularly updated to take account of changed specifications and usage trends. The use of 'average price' as the Notional Value for such installations can lead to a certain distortion, particularly at the higher price range of machines. The overall picture is nevertheless believed to be best obtainable from any source.

Definition of Sectors. Computer users have been divided into four sectors – private, central government, local government and public corporations. The classification follows that used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts with the exception of educational establishments. In this exercise universities are included in the central government sector whilst polytechnics etc are included in local government sector.

Provisional estimates of vehicle production and new car registrations in June

Tables 1 and 2 show UK vehicle production as estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers. Although car production in the five weeks ending 28 June was still affected by industrial disputes, recorded output made some recovery from the depressed May figure to 109,000 units, an average weekly rate of 21,800: this was 34 per cent below the level of output in June 1974. Commercial vehicle output at 35,000 units (7,000 per week) was 15 per cent below the level of production in June 1974.

In seasonally adjusted terms, car output of 91,000 in June, although above the rate achieved in May, was 29 per cent below the average monthly output in 1974. Production of commercial vehicles at 28,300 units was 16 per cent below the average monthly output last year.

For both cars and commercial vehicles, production in the second quarter was lower than in the first quarter, apparently reflecting the lower level of demand but mainly in consequence of industrial disputes. Output of cars was 25 per cent lower than in the first quarter and commercial vehicles were 13 per cent less.

Table 3 shows provisional estimates of new registrations. Seasonally adjusted, new car registrations in Great Britain in June, provisionally estimated at 91,000, about the same level as in April and May. The average level of 90,000 in the second quarter 15 per cent lower than the average for the first quarter.

TABLE 1 Estimated UK production in June 1975

Thousands

	Cars		Commercial vehicles	
	Month	Weekly average	Month	Weekly average
Estimated output:				
1975 (5 weeks ended 28.6.75)	109.0	21.8	35.0	7.0
1974 (5 weeks ended 29.6.74)	166.0	33.2	41.3	8.3
Percentage change		−34		−15

TABLE 2 UK vehicle production: monthly averages (seasonally adjusted)

Thousands

	1974			1975					Average of		
	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.-Mar. 1975	Apr.-Jun. 1975	% change
Cars	132	138	130	119	89	107	70	91	119	89	−25
Commercial vehicles	33.8	37.5	34.6	35.6	30.9	32.6	31.8	28.3	35.6	30.9	−13

TABLE 3 New car registrations

Thousands

	1974			1975					Average of		
	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.-Mar 1975	Apr.-Jun. 1975	% change
Recorded	330	331	245	348	285	93.2	99.0	93			
Seasonally adjusted	313	326	287	318	270	88.6	90.4	91	106	90	−15

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for June

In June 1975 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £49 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £169 million, seasonally adjusted, made up of a deficit of £223 million in trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products – for details see Table 12) and a surplus of £54 million in trade in non-oil goods. The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million.

In the four months March to June 1975 the current account deficit averaged £27 million a month compared with £191 million a month in the previous three months.

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Petroleum and petroleum products	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Other goods	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Total	Invisible balance: Services and other current transactions
1974	−3,771	−3,446	−1,813	−5,259	+1,488
1974 1st quarter	−935	−770	−509	−1,279	+344
2nd quarter	−955	−881	−435	−1,316	+361
3rd quarter	−830	−876	−334	−1,210	+380
4th quarter	−1,051	−919	−535	−1,454	+403
1975 1st quarter¶	−342	−781	+65	−716	+374
2nd quarter¶	−116	−662	+186	−476	+360
1975 January	−161	−312	+27	−285	+124†
February	−189	−263	−51	−314	+125†
March¶	+8	−206	+89	−117	+125†
April¶	−171	−213	−78	−291	+120*
May¶	+104	−226	+210	−16	+120*
June	−49	−223	+54	−169	+120*
Monthly average**					
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	−191	−287	−32	−319	+128†
1975 March-June	−27	−217	+69	−148	−121*

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

† One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

¶ The monthly figures for visible trade in March, April and May were distorted by the industrial dispute at the Port of London.

** See Note 1(k)

TABLE 1 Visible trade on balance of payments basis

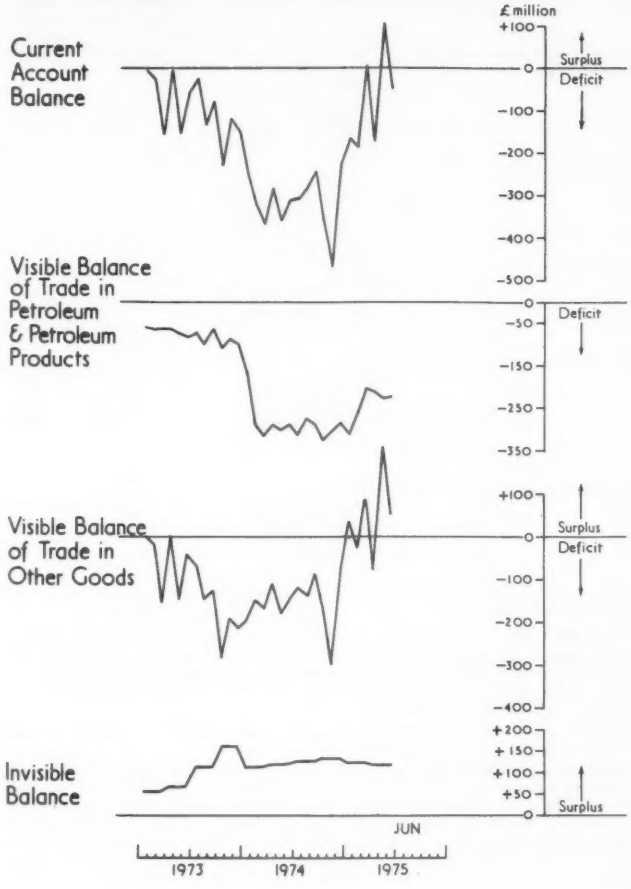
Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1973	11,512	13,813	−2,301
1974	15,589	20,848	−5 259
1973 1st quarter	2,685	3,039	−354
2nd quarter	2,788	3,189	−401
3rd quarter	2,991	3,560	−569
4th quarter	3,048	4,025	−977
1974 1st quarter	3,500	4,779	−1,279
2nd quarter	3,900	5,216	−1,316
3rd quarter	4,161	5,371	−1,210
4th quarter	4,029	5,482	−1,454
1975 1st quarter	4,571	5,287	−716
2nd quarter p	4,390	4,866	−476
1975 January	1,571	1,856	−285
February	1,451	1,765	−314
March	1,549	1,666	−117
April	1,364	1,655	−291
May	1,586	1,602	−16
June p	1,440	1,609	−169
Monthly averages**			
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	1,469	1,789	−319
1975 Mar.-Jun. p	1,485	1.633	−148
Percentage change	+1	−8½	

p Provisional estimates

** See Note 1(k)

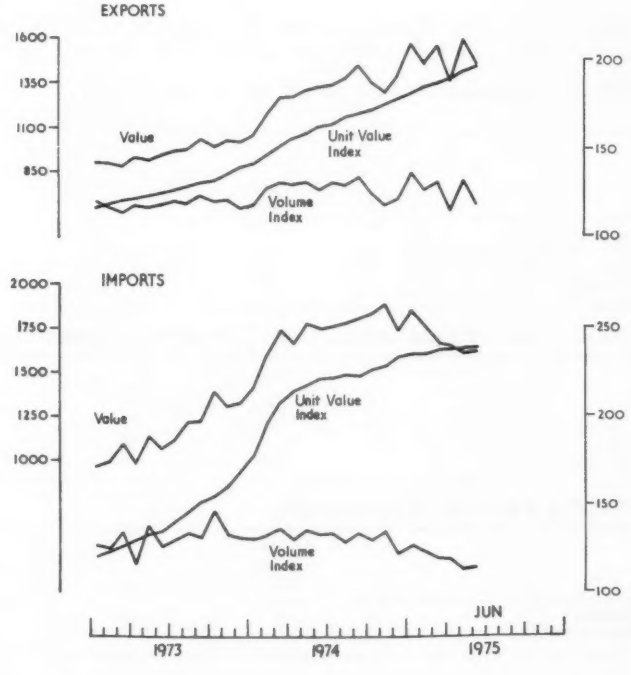
ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



United Kingdom Trade

on a balance of payments basis seasonally adjusted (except Unit Value Index)

Value: £million f.o.b.
Indices 1970 = 100



Visible trade

(a) Summary (figures on a balance of payments basis) (see Tables 1 and 3)

In *June* there was a deficit on visible trade of £169 million, seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £1,440 million and the value of imports was £1,609 million.

The visible trade deficit was substantially higher than the deficit of £16 million recorded in May when it was favourably affected by a catching up in export shipments following the return to work in the Port of London. Between May and June the volume of exports fell by 11 per cent, the volume of imports rose by 1½ per cent and the terms of trade increased by 1½ per cent.

In the *four months* ended June (see Note 1(k)) the deficit on visible trade averaged £148 million a month compared with £319 million a month in the preceding three months. The balance on non-oil trade swung from a monthly average deficit of £32 million in December to February to a monthly surplus of £69 million in the later period; the monthly average deficit on trade in oil fell from £287 million to £217 million.

TABLE 2 Invisible trade¶

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1973	7,989	6,801	+1,188
1974	9,715	8,227	+1,488
1973 1st quarter	1,744	1,574	+170
2nd quarter	1,876	1,684	+192
3rd quarter	2,065	1,725	+340
4th quarter	2,304	1,818	+486
1974 1st quarter	2,381	2,037	+344
2nd quarter	2,402	2,041	+361
3rd quarter	2,388	2,008	+380
4th quarter	2,544	2,141	+403
1975 1st quarter	2,568	2,194	+374
1975 April			+120*
May			+120*
June			+120*

¶ See Note 1(g).
* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

TABLE 3 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis

Indices 1970 = 100

	Unit values (not seasonally adjusted)			Volume (seasonally adjusted)	
	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade†	Exports	Imports
1973	126.0	139.7	90.2	119.2	131.4
1974	162.7	217.6	74.8	127.6	133.0
1973 1st quarter	119.3	123.4	96.7	117.7	128.8
2nd quarter	123.8	133.1	93.0	118.6	127.1
3rd quarter	129.1	146.7	88.0	121.0	132.3
4th quarter	136.1	162.0	84.0	119.7	137.3
1974 1st quarter	147.2	195.5	75.3	126.8	134.3
2nd quarter	159.9	218.8	73.1	129.4	133.6
3rd quarter	168.1	224.4	74.9	131.8	133.3
4th quarter	175.8	231.3	76.0	122.4	130.9
1975 1st quarter	184.9	237.9	77.7	131.8	124.5
2nd quarter p	193.4	239.0	80.9	121.5	115.4
1975 January	182.2	236.7	77.0	137.4	128.7
February	185.1	237.2	78.0	126.2	125.0
March	187.4	239.8	78.1	131.9	119.9
April	191.0	239.3	79.8	114.9	119.1
May	193.3	239.4	80.8	132.0	112.8
June p	195.9	238.4	82.2	117.7	114.4
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975**	182.1	236.4	77.0	128.9	125.6
1975 Mar.-June** p	191.9	239.2	80.2	124.1	116.6
Percentage change	+5½	+1	+4	−3½	−7

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates
** See Note 1(k)

The reduction in the monthly deficit between these periods resulted from a fall of 8½ per cent in the value of imports and a rise of 1 per cent in the value of exports. The volume of imports fell by 7 per cent compared with a 3½ per cent fall in the volume of exports and there was an increase of 4 per cent in the terms of trade resulting from a 5½ per cent rise in the export unit value index and a 1 per cent rise in the import unit value index.

(b) Exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

i Area Analysis (see Table 4). Between the three months ended February and the four months ended June there was a fall of 2 per cent in the average monthly value of exports to the developed countries in aggregate, and rises of 16 per cent and 10 per cent to the developing countries and to the centrally planned economies respectively. The increased shipments to the developing countries largely reflected an increase of 39 per cent to the oil exporting countries. The fall in deliveries to the developed countries reflected the depressed conditions in a number of these markets but there was a 3 per cent rise in the monthly average value of deliveries to the EEC which was more than offset by falls of 5½ per cent in deliveries to the rest of Western Europe, 8 per cent to North America and 4½ per cent to all other developed countries taken together (ie. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan).

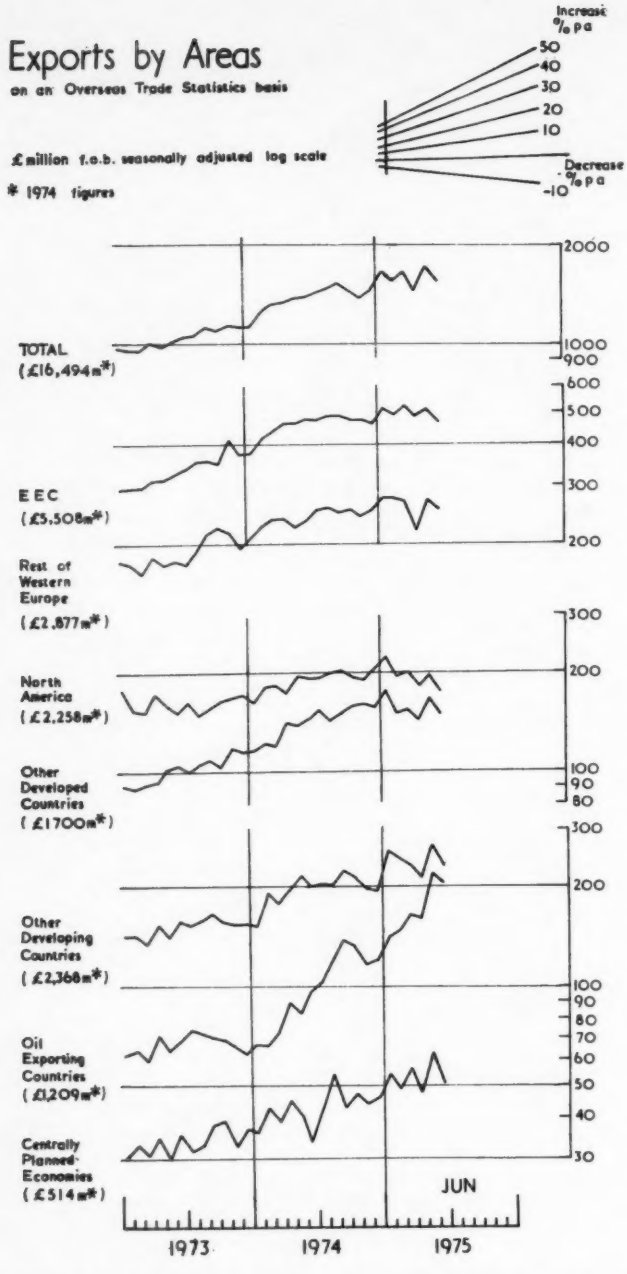
ii Commodity analysis (see Tables 5, 6 and 7). In the four months March to June the average monthly value of exports of manufactures was 3 per cent higher than in the preceding three months with a 2 per cent fall in volume being more than offset by higher prices. Within this broad commodity group the value of exports of machinery rose by 9½ per cent and the value of road motor vehicles and other transport equipment increased by 13 per cent. In both these categories about one-third of the rise reflected a higher volume of deliveries. Exports of semi-manufactured goods declined in value terms: there was a reduction of 10 per cent in the exports of chemicals, 5½ per cent in textiles and 1½ per cent in metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures. For chemicals and metals the falls resulted from lower volumes outweighing higher prices but for textiles there was a fall in both volume and price. Among non-manufactured goods, the average monthly value of which changed little between the periods, a 4 per cent rise in the value of exports of food, beverages and tobacco offset falls of 3 per cent in basic materials and 6 per cent in fuels. In all three commodity groups, there were reduced volumes of deliveries and higher prices.

(c) Imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

i Commodity Analysis (see Tables 8, 10 and 11). In the four months ended June, the fall in both the value and volume of imports was widespread over the major commodity groups compared with the previous three months. There was however greater disparity in price movements. In finished manufactures a fall of 7 per cent in volume was offset by higher prices, resulting in little change in the value of imports: within this group, imports of road motor vehicles increased, against the general pattern, by 14 per cent in value. For the other main commodity groups, volume falls outweighed much smaller price movements and there were lower values of imports. Food, beverages and tobacco decreased in value by 13 per cent (despite a 3½ per cent rise in price) fuels by 20 per cent and industrial materials by 9 per cent. In the latter group, imports of chemicals recorded the sharpest fall in value, 16 per cent, while basic materials were 12 per cent lower and other semi manufactures 5 per cent lower.

ii Area Analysis (see Table 9). The fall in the value of imports was also widespread among our major sources. The average monthly value of arrivals from the EEC was 5½ per cent lower in the four months ended June than in the previous three months. Imports from the rest of Western Europe and North America were reduced by 9 and 10 per cent respectively and deliveries from other developed countries were 3½ per cent lower. Among the developing countries, imports from the oil exporting countries fell by 22 per cent and arrivals from other developing countries were reduced by 9½ per cent. Imports from the centrally planned economies fell by 7½ per cent.

Invisible trade. The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million with monthly credits and debits of the order of £850 million and £750 million respectively.



NOTES

1(a) Trade figures on a Balance of Payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a Balance of Payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Table 13 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual *'Pink Book' United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73* (Table 6 and pages 63-66) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Table 1) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12). They are not estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 4 to 11 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 4 to 11. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

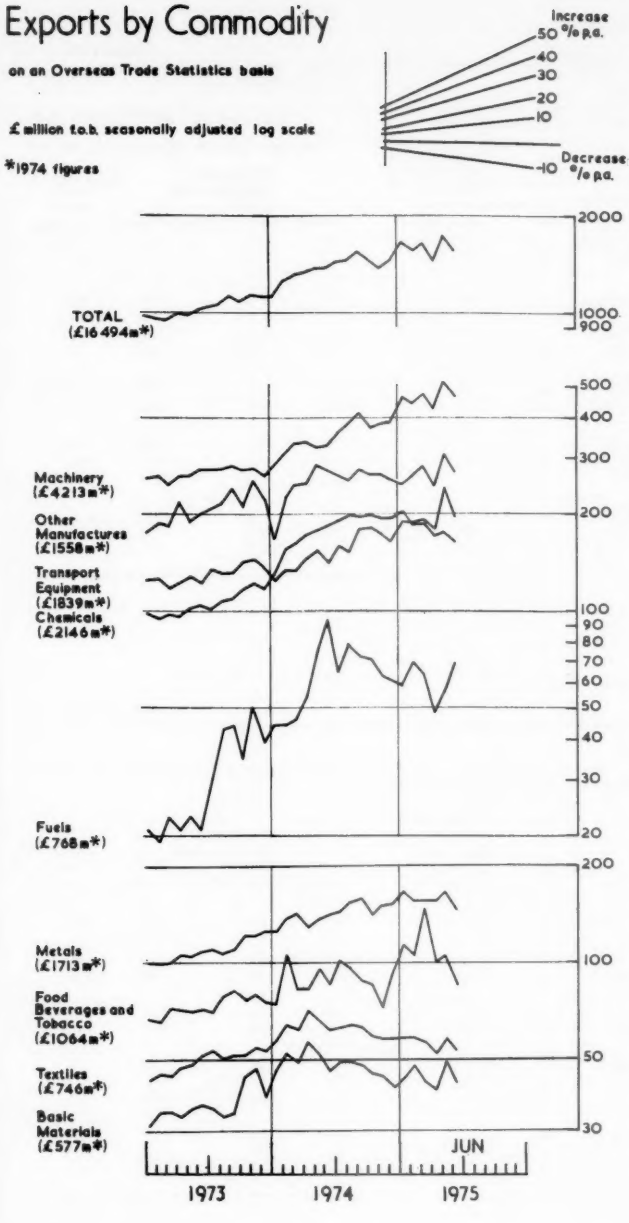
TABLE 4 Exports: areas¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million fob

	Total	Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		EEC	Rest of W Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	
1974	16,494	5,508	2,877	2,258	1,700	1,209	2,368	514
1974 3rd quarter	4,427	1,454	757	592	446	364	629	139
4th quarter	4,284	1,413	747	584	475	369	606	137
1975 1st quarter	4,838	1,521	823	617	479	459	735	158
2nd quarter p	4,709	1,479	748	553	460	590	711	162
1975 April r	1,464	492	221	182	143	161	214	48
May	1,705	518	271	195	167	221	266	63
June p	1,539	469	256	176	150	207	232	51
Monthly Averages**								
1974 December-February 1975	1,551	486	269	206	160	137	231	49
1975 March-June p	1,587	501	254	189	153	190	237	54
Percentage change	+2.5	+3	−5.5	−8	−4.5	+39	+2.5	+10

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)



1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording had indicated that, since the beginning of 1972, there had been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. As the above article indicated, some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The effect of these errors had been substantially reduced under the present system so that the small elements of under- and over-recording more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

Since the autumn of 1973, however, there has been evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording. The sums involved have been very small, amounting to only about half of one per cent, that is around £6 million or £7 million a month by mid-1974. Because the monitoring of the export documentation in any month takes some time to carry out, the available evidence extends only to about the middle of the year. It has been provisionally assumed that an adjustment of the same amount is warranted for more recent months, and it will be continued until the evidence suggests otherwise. Meanwhile, HM Customs and Excise are taking further action to improve the lodgment of documents.

In view of the evidence at hand, an adjustment of £6 million to £7 million has now been made for each month from October 1973, with smaller notional sums in July to September 1973. The adjustment (which is included in the coverage adjustments described at Note 1(a) amounted to £90 million in the 12-monthly period ended May 1975.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain Customs

TABLE 5 Exports: Commodity classes¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1974	16,494	1,064	577	768	13,685	6,052	4,213	1,305	535	2,146	1,713	746	3,027	410
1974 3rd quarter	4,427	286	146	217	3,649	1,648	1,149	341	148	584	455	190	791	100
4th quarter	4,284	252	130	194	3,639	1,655	1,146	371	146	583	443	175	789	111
1975 1st quarter	4,838	373	135	191	4,018	1,925	1,376	415	149	571	472	173	789	118
2nd quarterp	4,709	290	131	173	3,981	2,029	1,409	423	191	508	466	163	823	132
1975 April	1,464	100	40	48	1,245	614	428	123	57	170	153	52	244	39
May r	1,705	105	49	56	1,426	750	517	159	81	175	165	58	308	43
June p	1,539	85	42	69	1,309	665	465	141	53	162	147	53	270	50
Monthly averages**														
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	1,551	106	45	63	1,296	615	430	132	46	192	157	58	255	36
1975 Mar.-June p	1,587	110	43	59	1,332	667	471	140	61	173	155	55	276	45
Percentage change	+2.5	+4	−3	−6	+3	+8.5	+9.5	+7	−30	−10	−1.5	−5.5	+8	+24

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates * Not seasonally adjusted ** See Note 1(k)

TABLE 6 Exports: Volume indices Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
					Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
Weights	1,000	64	34	26	844	410	276	134	97	119	49	169
1974	132.9	142	115	101	135	125	127	120	169	116	125	154
1974 3rd quarter	138.7	150	106	113	139	134	135	131	173	113	120	158
4th quarter	127.7	125	98	101	132	126	127	124	163	112	104	151
1975 1st quarter	138.0	171	103	95	137	136	142	130	157	116	102	146
2nd quarter p	128.6	132	101	85	131	136	138	132	137	108	100	143
1975 April	1214.	136	95	72	125	127	129	120	136	107	95	131
May	140.1	146	111	85	141	150	150	156	142	115	104	161
June p	124.2	115	96	98	127	131	135	120	132	101	100	138
1974 December-February 1975**	134.4	154	102	91	135	133	136	125	159	116	102	145
1975 March-June** p	130.9	146	100	89	133	135	139	131	140	109	100	145
Percentage change	−2.5	−5	−1.5	−2.5	−2	+1.5	+2.5	+4	−12	−6	−2.5	+0.5

p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)

TABLE 7 Exports: Unit value indices Overseas trade statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
					Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
1974	160.7	148	181	381	155	153	155	149	169	164	159	146
1974 3rd quarter	167.4	154	197	385	162	158	162	150	179	177	166	150
4th quarter	174.9	157	193	395	170	168	172	160	191	179	175	157
1975 1st quarter	184.1	166	192	416	179	179	182	172	200	184	178	163
2nd quarter p	192.6	176	199	421	188	190	192	185	209	189	177	172
1975 April	190.3	172	197	421	185	186	189	179	211	188	177	170
May	192.5	176	199	423	187	190	193	184	209	189	176	171
June p	195.1	180	200	420	190	194	194	193	208	190	177	175
1974 December-February 1975**	181.4	162	191	415	176	176	179	167	197	183	179	161
1975 March-June** p	191.1	175	197	419	186	188	190	183	208	188	177	170
Percentage change	+5.5	+8	+3	+1	+5.5	+7	+6	+9.5	+5.5	+2.5	−1	+6

p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)

TABLE 8 Imports: Commodity classes¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures						
				Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Machinery and transport equipment				Other	Miscellaneous
									Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*		
1974	23,117	3,779	4,627	8,953	2,580	1,584	4,789	5,555	3,902	2,969	645	287	1,653	203
1974 3rd quarter	5,926	988	1,184	2,310	673	445	1,192	1,381	980	723	181	66	401	50
4th quarter	5,985	1,005	1,207	2,266	635	412	1,219	1,443	1,030	772	170	87	414	55
1975 1st quarter	5,825	1,041	1,057	2,131	594	350	1,187	1,530	1,089	805	185	96	440	80
2nd quarter p	5,471	980	915	1,948	536	309	1,103	1,533	1,091	799	222	71	443	95
1975 April	1,818	330	287	631	176	105	351	527	377	276	75	33	150	32
May r	1,821	321	309	647	178	101	368	502	359	263	71	15	144	37
June p	1,832	329	319	670	183	103	384	504	355	261	76	22	149	26
Monthly averages**														
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	1,984	369	376	723	205	122	396	510	364	268	62	29	146	24
1975 Mar-June p	1,819	321	301	658	180	103	375	504	358	266	71	25	146	31
Percentage change	−8.5	−13	−20	−9	−12	−16	−5	−1	−1.5	−0.5	−14	−15		+26

¶See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates * Not seasonally adjusted ** See Note 1(k)

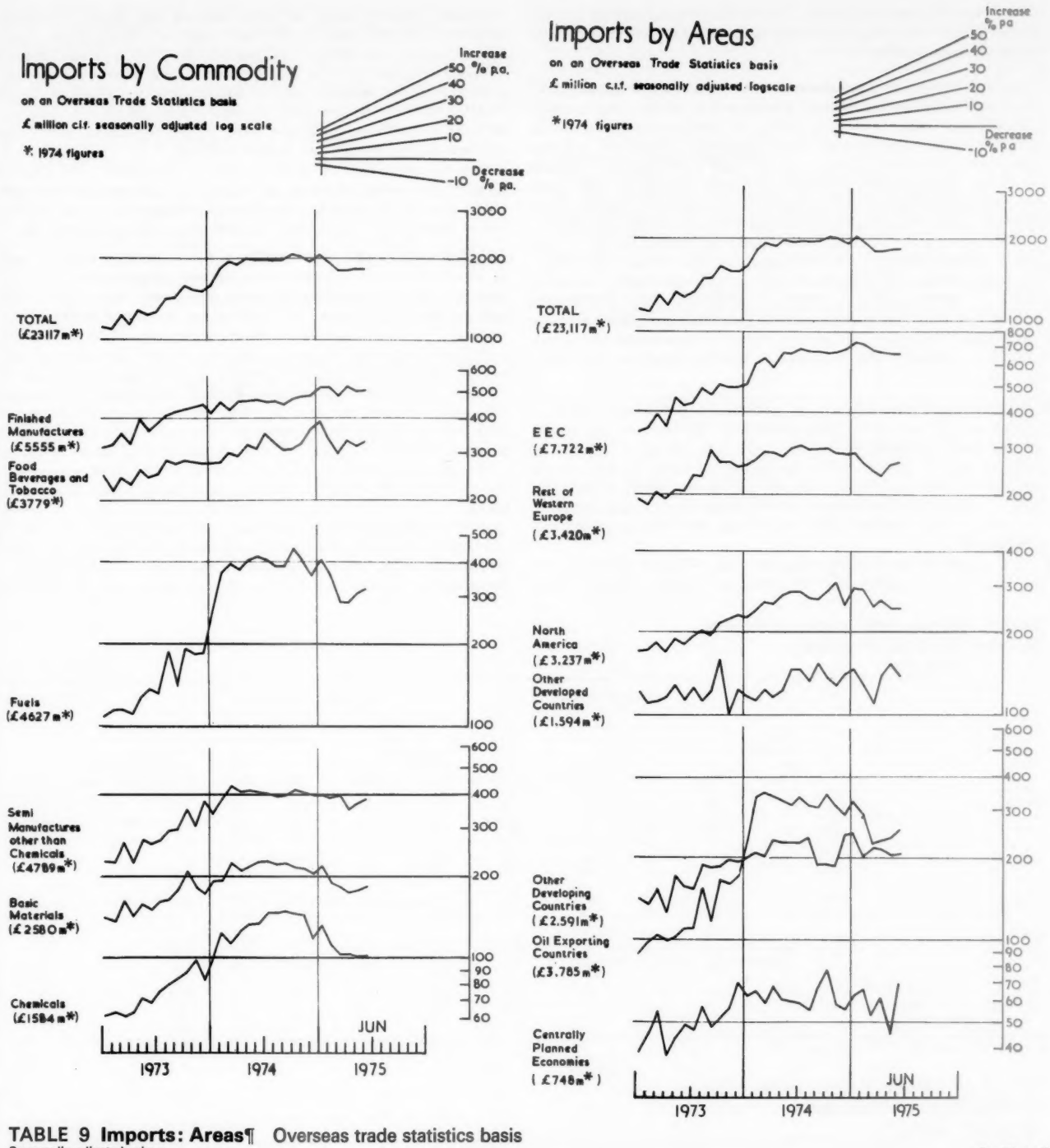


TABLE 9 **Imports: Areas**¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif

	Total	Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	
1974	23,117	7,722	3,420	3,237	1,594	3,785	2,591	748
1974 3rd quarter	5,926	2,037	882	824	437	956	658	181
4th quarter	5,985	2,020	858	854	409	940	624	191
1975 1st quarter	5,825	2,130	793	838	390	837	670	183
2nd quarter p	5,471	2,003	758	761	430	715	622	175
1975 April	1,818	670	238	264	138	230	215	61
May r	1,821	668	258	248	153	235	202	45
June p	1,832	665	263	249	139	251	205	69
Monthly average**								
1974 December-February 1975	1,984	711	276	282	140	300	232	62
1975 March-June p	1,819	672	252	253	135	235	210	57
Percentage change	-8.5	-5.5	-9	-10	-3.5	-22	-9.5	-7.5

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates ** See Note 1(k)

clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Invisible trade (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends though subject to modification for new factors (eg interest payments on the $2,500 million loan to HM Government) which affect the trend; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in Tables 5 and 8. Import figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 12 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 5 and 8. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

The average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

1(i) Unit value and volume indices. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971. An article was published in *Trade and Industry* on 11 October 1973 introducing the series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100. The purpose of the index numbers is to measure the changes in price and volume of our imports and exports. Index numbers can be constructed in various ways, and the series used here are of the fixed base type. Thus, the unit value indices measure changes in 'price' of a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are measured but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and different markets or sources of supply). Correspondingly, the volume indices measure, for the same selection of trade headings, what the change in the value of trade would be assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base

TABLE 10 Imports: Volume indices
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
Weights	1,000	227	105	427	151	60	216	229	166	133	33	63
1974	133.4	99	106	129	93	151	147	189	188	188	192	191
1974 3rd quarter	134.0	102	105	128	91	162	144	187	188	182	197	185
4th quarter	130.3	97	105	125	89	143	145	183	187	183	200	172
1975 1st quarter	124.0	94	91	117	85	119	139	181	183	178	206	177
2nd quarter p	116.5	90	80	109	78	107	131	173	172	163	205	177
1975 April	117.4	91	76	104	76	106	124	182	183	171	235	160
May	115.8	88	82	108	76	105	131	171	168	160	180	178
June p	116.4	92	83	114	81	109	137	166	164	156	201	173
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975**	126.6	101	97	120	87	126	140	185	189	184	204	175
1975 Mar.-June ** p	116.5	87	79	110	78	106	133	172	171	165	202	176
Percentage change	−8	−14	−18	−8.5	−11	−16	−5.5	−7	−9.5	−10	−1	+0.5

p Provisional estimates. ** See Note 1(k).

TABLE 11 Imports: Unit value indices
Overseas trade statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
1974	210.3	193	468	190	208	207	172	152	147	143	163	164
3rd quarter	216.2	193	482	197	218	217	177	158	152	148	168	173
4th quarter	222.3	202	494	199	219	230	177	166	159	155	174	185
1975 1st quarter	230.1	218	509	200	217	240	177	174	168	164	183	191
2nd quarter p	231.8	219	506	198	213	236	177	186	181	179	191	197
1975 April	231.8	223	501	199	214	240	176	183	177	175	185	199
May	231.8	217	509	199	215	240	177	185	182	180	190	193
June p	231.8	217	508	197	211	229	178	189	185	182	199	200
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975**	228.2	213	509	200	218	238	177	172	165	160	181	190
1975 Mar.-June** p..	231.8	221	506	199	214	237	177	184	179	176	190	196
Percentage change	+1.5	+4.5	−0.5	−0.5	−2	—	—	+7	+8.5	+9.5	+4.5	+3.5

p Provisional estimates. ** See Note 1(k).

year. Because the indices are base weighted, they do not take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and consequently their product does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade expressed as an index. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next. A full methodological article about the 1970-based series of indices was published in the April issue of *Economic Trends*.

1(j) Definition of areas. The areas used in Tables 4 and 9 of this article are defined in *Trade and Industry*, 20 February 1975.

1(k) Periods of comparison. It is usual in this article to compare the levels of trade in two consecutive three-monthly periods as a guide to underlying movements in the recent past (see Note 1(d) above). Industrial action at the Port of London during March and the early part of April, however, distorted the flow of trade and affected the recording of the statistics for the months of March, April and May. It is in consequence necessary, in assessing current trends, to take these three months together. In this article therefore comparison has been made between trade in the three months December 1974 to February 1975 and trade in the four months March to June 1975; as these periods are of different lengths monthly averages have been shown.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for June with cumulative totals will be published on 25 July* and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 139 in the Monthly Digest for July†, due to be published in the second week of August.

* Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £3.50 (Annual subscription £45.96).

† Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 63p (Annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage £8.60).

TABLE 12 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products¶ On a balance of payments basis (Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of visible trade	Imports				Exports	
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of Division 33	Total
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	Million tons	Average value per ton £ fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1973	−941	1,281	941	111.5	8.4	340	340
1974	−3,446	4,142	3,365	109.4	30.8	777	696
1973 1st quarter	−188	244	171	24.6	7.0	73	56
2nd quarter	−220	278	205	27.9	7.4	73	58
3rd quarter	−237	347	242	30.4	8.0	105	110
4th quarter	−296	413	324	28.6	11.3	89	117
1974 1st quarter	−770	899	732	29.0	25.2	167	129
2nd quarter	−881	1,087	898	28.0	32.2	189	206
3rd quarter	−876	1,069	861	26.1	33.2	209	193
4th quarter	−919	1,087	874	26.3	33.4	213	168
1975 1st quarter	−781	939	749	21.9	34.2	189	158
2nd quarter p	−662	812	670	19.8	33.7	142	150
1975 April	−213	254	205	6.1	33.4	49	41
May	−226	274	228	6.7	33.9	46	48
June p	−223	284	237	7.0	33.9	47	61
Monthly averages**							
1974 December-February 1975	−287	340	272	8.0	34.3	68	53
1975 March-June p	−217	267	218	6.5	33.7	49	50
Percentage change		−21	−20	−19	−1.5	−28	−5.5

¶ See Note 1(h). p Provisional estimates. ** See Note 1(k).

TABLE 13 Derivation of the balance of payments

£ million

	EXPORTS				IMPORTS				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted*			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted*			
	Overseas Trade statistics basis (fob)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (cif)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to BOP basis: Freight etc.	Adjustments to BOP basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis
1973	12,454.3	12,454	−942	11,512	15,839.8	15,840	−1,385	−642	13,813
1974	16,494.3	16,494	−905	15,589	23,116.7	23,117	−1,635	−634	20,848
1973 1st quarter	2,827.7	2,875	−190	2,685	3,568.9	3,442	−310	− 93	3,039
2nd quarter	3,074.7	2,996	−207	2,788	3,722.5	3,668	−331	−148	3,189
3rd quarter	3,056.1	3,234	−243	2,991	3,939.6	4,129	−355	−213	3,560
4th quarter	3,496.5	3,350	−302	3,048	4,623.4	4,601	−388	−188	4,025
1974 1st quarter	3,583.4	3,687	−187	3,500	5,332.1	5,349	−422	−148	4,779
2nd quarter	4,199.4	4,096	−196	3,900	5,994.9	5,857	−419	−223	5,216
3rd quarter	4,215.7	4,427	−266	4,161	5,762.1	5,926	−397	−157	5,371
4th quarter	4,495.8	4,284	−255	4,029	6,027.7	5,985	−398	−105	5,482
1975 1st quarter	4,559.1	4,838	−266	4,571	5,807.3	5,825	−405	−133	5,287
2nd quarter p	4,924.1	4,709	−319	4,390	5,867.0	5,471	−402	−203	4,866
1975 January	1,568.0	1,643	− 72	1,571	2,188.0	2,068	−149	− 63	1,856
February	1,475.7	1,556	−105	1,451	1,871.2	1,953	−135	− 54	1,765
March	1,517.5	1,639	− 90	1,549	1,748.5	1,804	−121	− 17	1,666
April	1,584.7	1,464	−100	1,364	2,038.7	1,818	−133	− 30	1,655
May	1,765.3	1,705	−120	1,586	1,875.4	1,821	−129	− 90	1,602
June p	1,574.1	1,539	−99	1,440	1,952.9	1,832	−140	−83	1,609
Monthly averages**									
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	1,497.7	1,551	−81	1,469	1,987.0	1,984	−138	−57	1,789
1975 Mar.-June p	1,610.4	1,587	−102	1,485	1,903.9	1,819	−131	−55	1,633
Percentage change	+7.5	+2.5		+1	−4	−8.5			−8.5

* Components and totals are rounded independently. p = provisional estimates. r = revised estimates.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	16 May 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	11 July 1975
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	13 June 1975
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	9 May 1975
insolvencies (Q)	2 May 1975
liquidity (Q)	13 June 1975
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	20 June 1975
N. Ireland (M)	13 June 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
EEC economic indicators	27 June 1975
Energy trends (M)	4 July 1975
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	20 June 1975
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	11 July 1975
cinema admissions and takings (M)	11 July 1975
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1975
household consumption (Q)	4 July 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	4 July 1975
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 July 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	18 Apr. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Hire-purchase business (M)	11 July 1975
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	27 June 1975
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Insolvencies in England and Wales (Q)	2 May 1975
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	13 June 1975
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	This week
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	6 June 1975
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	6 June 1975
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	27 June 1975
estimated figures (M)	This week
motor trade turnover (Q)	30 May 1975
Office development permits (Q)	9 May 1975
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	11 Apr. 1975
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value: analysis of trends (Q)	11 July 1975
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	30 Jan. 1975
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	27 June 1975
Retail prices index (M)	20 June 1975
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	11 July 1975
provisional figures (M)	20 June 1975
sales, N. Ireland (M)	20 June 1975
stocks (M)	27 June 1975
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	11 Apr. 1975
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	27 June 1975
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' quarterly figures (Q)	11 July 1975
manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M)	13 June 1975
retail (M)	27 June 1975
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1975
carpet sales (M)	27 June 1975
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	27 June 1975
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	4 July 1975
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	20 June 1975
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	This week
overseas travel and tourism (A)	7 Mar. 1975
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	13 June 1975
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	4 Apr. 1975
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	20 June 1975
ECGD local offices	14 Mar. 1975
Guide to Departments	11 July 1975
Official Receivers' offices	21 Mar. 1975
Programme of trade promotions	18 Apr. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	27 June 1975

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1,000 KIT-BAGS: (very large), ex Royal Navy, stoutly tailored from superior quality brown canvas, size 36 in. deep (plus a 10 in. extension skirt), 16 in. diameter giving generous capacity, two reinforced side handles plus one at base, all in 'as new' condition, repeat 'all as new'; the ideal transit container for land, sea and air, offered in one lot or will split—A.1. Army Clothing and Equipment Co., 40 Morpeth Road, London E.9. (tel. 01-986 2465). (3)

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Small Firms Information Centres

Centre	Telephone	Freefone area	Freefone	Telex
Birmingham	021-643 3344	West Midlands	4054	337919
Bristol	294546	South West	9910	449650
Cardiff	396116	Wales	1208	497515
Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Jordan Electricity Authority

Diesel Generating Plant for New Karak Power Station

Specification Reference: JEA/3430/01/K48/75

The Jordan Electricity Authority invite tenders for the supply, delivery, erection and commissioning of three 1.5 Mw diesel generator units, operating at a speed of 500 rev/min maximum on heavy fuel, with their associated mechanical and electrical auxiliaries and a 25,000 kg electric overhead crane to be installed in a new power station to be built at Karak in South Jordan.

The specification documents may be obtained by application in writing to the Jordan Electricity Authority, P.O. Box 2310, Amman, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan accompanied by a cheque for 25 Jordanian Dinars which is non refundable. The documents will be available on or after the 21 July 1975.

The tender closing date will be the 22 September 1975 in Amman. All three units require to be commissioned by the end of 1977. A fixed price contract is required and tenders should be accompanied by a 5 per cent bid bond valid for 90 days. The successful Tenderer will be required to provide a 10 per cent Performance Bond valid for 2 years.

The specification documents may also be obtained from Preece, Cardew and Rider, Paston House, 165-167 Preston Road, Brighton BN1 6AF, the Consulting Engineers to the Jordan Electricity Authority for this project. Applications to Preece, Cardew and Rider should be accompanied by a cheque for £35.

(4)

Government Sales

Department of the Environment

5 August 1975

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel. 01-903 2508 or 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

Ministry of Defence

23 and 24 July 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: City Auction Galleries, Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ

Auctioneers: Woolland, Son and Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (tel. 0752 69292)

The stores, which are lying at Plymouth, Exeter, Chivenor, Yeovilton and other establishments, include: greatcoats, raincoats, jackets, trousers, blouses, jerseys, pullovers, underwear, shirts, overalls, kit bags, suitcases, blankets, mattress covers, foam mattresses, ankle, flying and knee boots, shoes, hammocks, bedspreads, sheets, mixed and woollen rags, tentage, webbing. Wooden and steel furnishings including desks, tables, bureaux, stacking and other chairs, settees, writing tables, filing cabinets, iron bedsteads, lockers, wardrobes, dressing chests, linen baskets, safes, kitchen china and glassware, carpets, tea urns, aluminium ware, 650 stone one gallon jars, watches, Smiths Astral second and other clocks, binoculars, telescopes, barometers, barographs, photographic equipment, kettles, cutlery, desk lamps and fans, floodlights, convector heaters, 200 whistles, dust bins, test meters and test sets, charging sets, gauges, tools, butchers chopping blocks, electrical spares, portable drills, ladders, motor mowers, paint sprayers, scrap batteries and tyres, chain blocks and tackles, ball and roller bearings, pull lifts, lifting jacks, wire rope, 400 gallon mild steel tank, fire buckets, 50,000 plastic bottles, 9 tons scrap metal, fuel oil hoses, pallet transporter, power hack saw, lathes, cutting, grinding, drilling and bending machines, Morris 5 cwt. van, water trailer, AEC 10 ton lorry, etc.

30 and 31 July 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (tel. 0602 54272)

Vehicles and plant including 420 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 250 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and travellers). 230 Land Rovers, 41 motor cycles. 250 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC and Scammell. 50 trailers (10 cwt. to 20 ton), refuellers, fire tenders, two Leyland breakdown trucks with Hyd telescopic recovery cranes. Loading shovels, tractors and Angledozers by Bobcat, Caterpillar (D7) by Case and Vickers. Mobile cranes by Coles, Jones, Neals, Staffa and Taylor. Fork-lift trucks (2,000 to 17,920 lbs. lift), GMC amphibious DUKWs. Graders by Blaw Knox and Galion. Six Bedford RL vans fitted with diesel generators, three Fordson Super Major tractors with Morewear Goose 6 cu. yd. dump trailers. The majority of the vehicles are offered as single lots.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

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Northern: Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NEI 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277).

Yorkshire & Humberside: Mr T. Cooban, City House, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

East Midland: To be appointed, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121 – Telex 37572).

Eastern: Mr A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187).

London & South Eastern*: Mr R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 918881 message to be prefixed for London Region).

Southern: Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261 – Telex 848216).

South Western: Mr W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203).

Midland: Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 33376).

North Western: Mr H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

Scottish Office: Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, New St. Andrew's House, St. James Centre, Edinburgh EH1 3TD (Tel: 031-556 8400).

Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

Welsh Office: Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, Oxford House, Hills Street, Cardiff CF1 2XG (Tel: 44171 – Telex 49327).

* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU (Tel: 01-938 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 915444).

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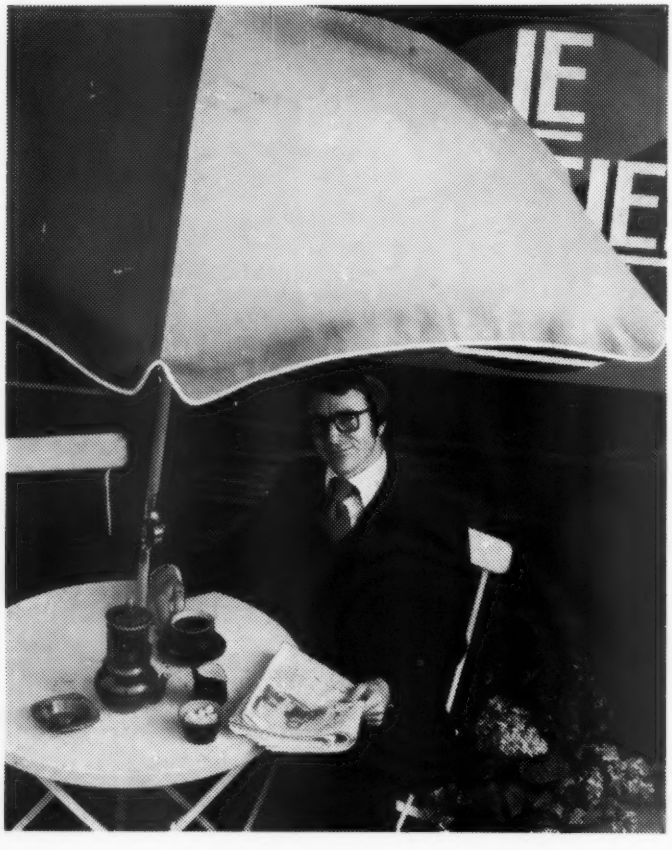

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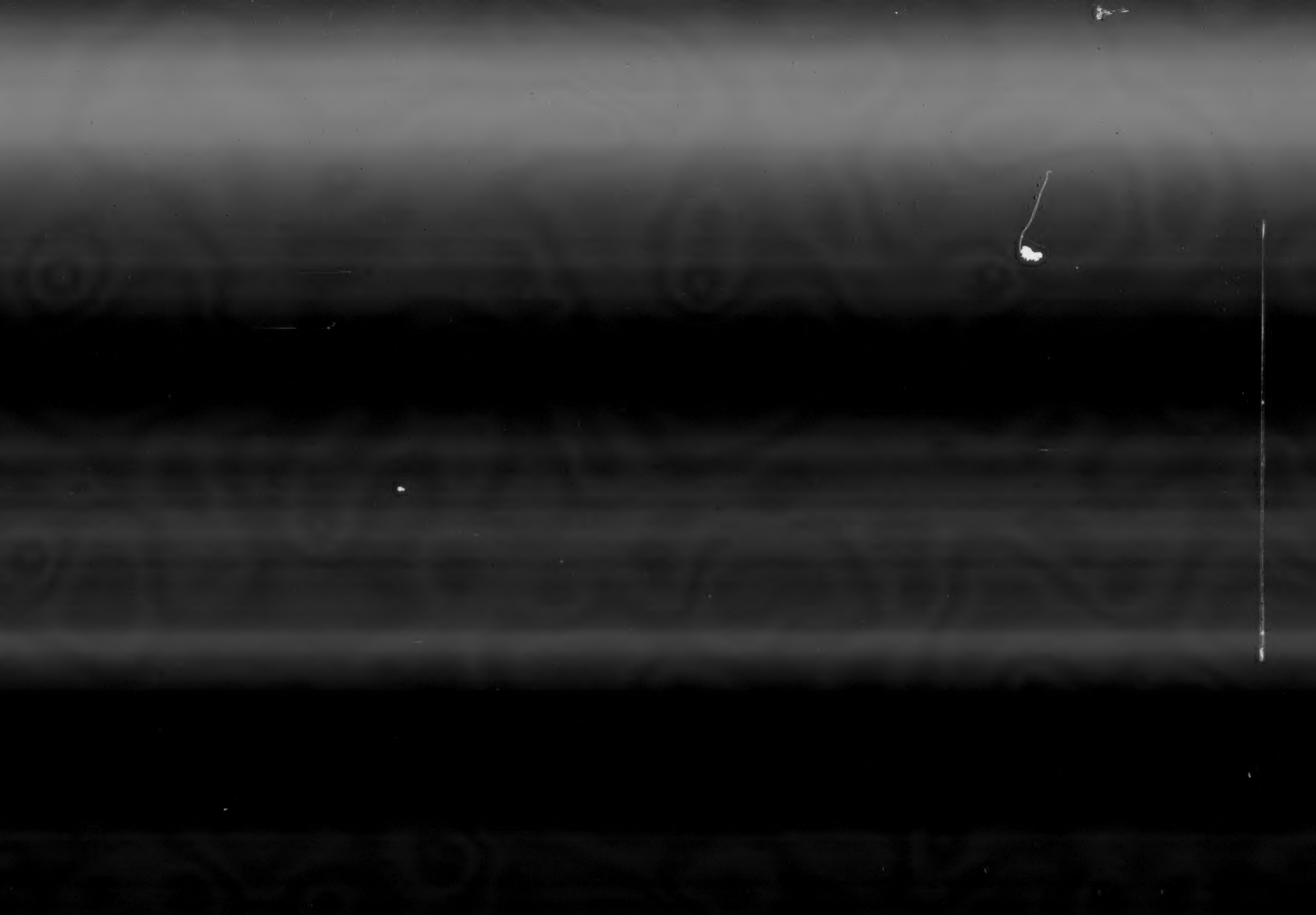
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